

READ WHAT WE SAY ABOUT FIRE,

THE
AGRICULTURAL

Insurance Company's

Almanac,

AND

GUIDE TO SAFETY

FOR

1879.

PRESENTED TO THE FARMERS

BY THE

AGRICULTURAL INSURANCE CO.,

OF WATERTOWN, N. Y.

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LET EVERY MEMBER OF YOUR FAMILY

AND MAKE A PLEDGE TO BE CAREFUL.

2075

INSURE YOUR HOMES AND FARM PROPERTY

IN THE Agricultural Insurance Company.

THAT WAS ORGANIZED SOLELY FOR SUCH INSURANCE.

Nearly a quarter of a century ago, an association of farmers and private residence owners organized this Company, for the express purpose of availing themselves of the most perfect security afforded by a Company doing an isolated or farm property and residence business.

The sweeping fires that have devastated our large cities within a few years past, destroying millions of dollars of property, and ruining hundreds of Insurance Companies, rendering worthless thousands of policies upon the homes of our people, are convincing proofs of the wisdom of our plan of separating Private Dwellings and Farm Property from business hazards.

In a business of twenty-five years, this Company has never lost over \$5,000 by any one fire, although within that time it has paid **\$2,600,000.00** to the owners of private Residences and Farm Property, for losses by fire and Lightning.

This Company now stands in the first rank among the Insurance Companies of this country. No Company can afford more perfect security to its Policy Holders, for it still holds to the principal of AVOIDING ALL BUSINESS HAZARDS.

The history of Insurance in this country shows that few Companies are able to live out one generation. Their failure generally result from some one or more disastrous fires in one or more cities, which in a few hours overwhelm and ruin them.

To afford such an insurance as is required for the home, a Company is needed that declines to have anything to do with a general business upon hazardous risks. Such a Company is the AGRICULTURAL, and such is its mission. It is determined to avoid the rock on which so many have been destroyed. Its Managers seek to establish a permanent Company, that will naturally gather around itself the support and strength of those conservative, prudent men, who wish to avoid for their homes, the dangers incident to a general business.

The Managers of this Company offer its Policies to the owners of Homes at such reasonable price as will render the security absolute, and the protection perfect. The United States affords no other Insurance Company that holds over one million dollars in trust to protect just one class of property—that nearest the heart of every man—HIS HOMESTEAD; and our policies are worth all we ask for them. Our rates are as low as prudence will admit.

No person is safe now without an insurance upon his property, and he that is wise will insure.

Remember that we pay for damage done by Lightning, whether fire ensues or not.

We also pay for animals killed by lightning any where on the premises.

Agricultural Insurance Company's Almanac

FOR THE YEAR

1879.

Calculated to Mean Time for Boston, New York and Washington.

THE TWELVE SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC.

RAM, Aries,  THE HEAD.

TWINS,
Gemini,
ARMS.



LION,
Leo,
HEART.



BALANCE,
Libra,
REINS.



ARCHER,
Sagittarius,
THIGHS.



WATERMAN,
Aquarius,
LEGS.



BULL,
Taurus,
NECK.



CRAB,
Cancer,
BREAST.



VIRGIN,
Virgo,
BOWELS.



SCORPION,
Scorpio,
LOINS.



GOAT,
Capricornus,
KNEES.



FISHES, Pisces,  THE FEET.

MORNING AND EVENING STARS, 1879.

MERCURY will be *Morning Star* about Jan. 16, May 15, Sept. 9 and Dec. 28; and *Evening Star* about March 29, July 27 and Nov. 20.

VENUS will be *Evening Star* through the year until Sept. 23; then *Morning Star* again.

JUPITER will be *Evening Star* until Feb. 8; then *Morning Star* till Aug. 31; and *Evening Star* again the rest of the year.

THE SEASONS.

Winter begins December 21, 1878, at 5.33 P. M.; Spring begins March 20, 1879, at 6.26 P. M.

Summer begins June 21, 1879, at 2.35 P. M.; Autumn begins September 23, 1879, at 5.09 A. M.

CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES AND ERAS.

Domnical Letter.....E	Epact.....7	Solar Cycle.....12
Golden Number.....18	Roman Indication.....6	Julian Period.....6592

MOVABLE FEASTS, ETC.

Septuagesima Sunday, Feb. 9	Palm Sunday.....April 6	Whit Sunday.....June 1
Sexagesima Sunday.....Feb. 16	Good Friday.....April 11	Trinity Sunday.....June 8
Ash Wednesday.....Feb. 26	Easter Sunday.....April 13	Advent Sunday.....November 30
First Sunday in Lent, March 2	Ascension Day.....May 22	

ECLIPSES FOR 1879.

In the year 1879, there will be three Eclipses; two of the Sun and one of the Moon:

I. An Annular Eclipse of the Sun, January 22d; Invisible. Visible to portions of South America and Africa.

II. An Annular Eclipse of the Sun, July 19th; Invisible. Visible to Africa, and to small portions of Europe and Asia.

III. A Partial Eclipse of the Moon, December 28th; Invisible to the greater part of North America, except to the Pacific slope, where the Moon will set in the morning slightly tinged with the advancing Penumbral shade. Invisible also to South America. Visible more or less to the rest of the world.

OBJECT OF THIS ALMANAC.

THE AGRICULTURAL INSURANCE COMPANY, of Watertown, N. Y., has been insuring farm property for twenty-six years. It has issued twenty to fifty thousand policies annually for a large portion of the time. Its managers have investigated a great many thousand fires burning this class of property.

The causes likely to produce them must be familiar to those men who are called upon to attend and settle for them. The Company is thus well fitted to advise its patrons in relation to the danger, and how to avoid it.

It has occurred to the managers of the institution that the readiest way to get the results of this experience before the holders of its policies, is to furnish them with a book, that can be frequently read by all the members of all the families. An almanac is brought into use by every one able to read. Not only the older members of the family, but the hired help of both sexes and the children, will at times during the year take it down and read it.

No person is careful *always*; and a hint given one day may be forgotten a month or two afterwards. But an Almanac is referred to, and so its hints come in to remind all its readers to **"take care about fires"** very often through the year. Children will see the lesson every time they look at the pictures. Help will be cautioned every time they consult the book.

For this reason we ask heads of families to encourage every one to read what we have to say, for their own protection. Let this Almanac be hung where it can be reached by every one who can read. It may be a warning just in the nick of time, to keep some one from being careless.

In the history of this Company it has occurred on two separate occasions, that men have become irritated by the sting of wasps, nesting in their barns, and have used kerosene to burn the nests, and thereby burned up their barns. A word or hint of any kind dropped into the ears of these men would have checked them, and saved a large amount of property.

It is very difficult to conceive how any one could be so careless as these men were—very few could lose their presence of mind long enough to commit such a deed as this; but they differed from other people only in the degree of their carelessness. There are but few of the readers of this article who cannot remember where they have been almost equally careless, and where the consequences might possibly have been as bad.

Remember, a careless use of fire by one member of a family may do all the mischief that can be done. A match in a child's hands can set a fire that will prove as destructive as if it were in the hands of an incendiary or a wild Indian. A careless fire arrangement has been left in more than one instance, one night too long, and the result has been the burning of the house, and perhaps the death of one or more members of the family.

Books are published to educate people on almost every subject. There are books on farming, cooking, thinking, talking—books with plays and songs for children, stories and poems for young people, histories, politics and re-

ligion for the older ones. In addition, the papers are full of advice how to vote, plough, churn, in fact how to perform every duty of life, except how to be careful about fire. Our Almanac is presented to supply the want. The managers of this Company offer you and your families, without cost, instructions how to shun one of the most dangerous elements in the world. They offer you the result of their experience. Every member of every family needs the caution here given to remind them of a danger that is liable to arise at any moment—the danger of their own carelessness.

Millions of dollars worth of property is destroyed every year by the momentary carelessness of some persons. Not one of them would have admitted five minutes before he committed the fatal act, that he could be so careless. He was thoughtless for a moment, to repent for a life-time.

May all who read this little book avoid such responsibility. Let no one arise from the perusal of it without a new resolution to TAKE CARE. If any one remembers of any dangerous arrangement he has left, let him neither slumber nor rest until he has made all safe. If he remembers any careless habit he has, let him resolve to correct it at once and forever.

And if this book educates a very few of the thousands who read it, to the great advantage and necessity of caution, it will have saved many thousand dollars worth of property in the coming year.

Jolly Smokers and what they did.



It was not so good a time as they expected.

1st MONTH.

JANUARY, 1879.

31 DAYS.

MOON'S PHASES					Boston			New York			Washington		
Full Moon.....					D. H. M.			D. H. M.			D. H. M.		
Third Quarter.....					8 7 4 morning.			8 6 52 morning.			8 6 40 morning.		
New Moon.....					15 6 18 morning.			15 6 6 morning.			15 5 54 morning.		
First Quarter.....					12 7 7 morning.			22 6 55 morning.			22 6 43 morning.		
Moon's Perigee at Washington....14d. 0h. noon.					30 7 0 morning.			30 6 48 morning.			30 6 36 morning.		
Moon's Apogee at Washington....29d. 1h. mo.					CALENDAR FOR			CALENDAR FOR			CALENDAR FOR		
					Boston, New Eng- land, New York State, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Oregon.			New York City, Philadelphia, Con- necticut, New Jer- sey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.			Washington, Ma- ryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Missou- ri and California.		
DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	DAY OF YEAR.	MOON'S PHASES.	Sun at noon- mark. Washing- ton mean time.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Sets	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Sets	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Sets
				H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	W	1		12 3 51	7 30	4 38	0 58	7 25	4 44	0 55	7 19	4 49	0 53
2	Th	2		12 4 19	7 30	4 39	2 0	7 25	4 44	1 56	7 19	4 50	1 54
3	Fr	3		12 4 47	7 30	4 40	3 3	7 25	4 45	2 58	7 19	4 51	2 54
4	Sa	4		12 5 15	7 30	4 41	4 7	7 25	4 46	4 1	7 19	4 51	3 55
5	S	5		12 5 41	7 30	4 42	5 9	7 25	4 47	5 0	7 19	4 52	4 56
6	M	6		12 6 8	7 30	4 43	6 8	7 25	4 48	6 1	7 19	4 53	5 54
7	Tu	7		12 6 34	7 30	4 44	rises	7 25	4 49	rises	7 19	4 54	rises
8	W	8		12 6 59	7 29	4 45	5 2	7 24	4 50	5 8	7 19	4 55	5 14
9	Th	9		12 7 24	7 29	4 46	6 15	7 24	4 51	6 20	7 19	4 56	6 25
10	Fr	10		12 7 49	7 29	4 47	7 29	7 24	4 52	7 32	7 19	4 57	7 36
11	Sa	11		12 8 13	7 29	4 48	8 43	7 24	4 53	8 45	7 19	4 58	8 47
12	S	12		12 8 36	7 28	4 49	9 56	7 23	4 54	9 57	7 18	4 59	9 57
13	M	13		12 8 58	7 28	4 50	11 10	7 23	4 55	11 9	7 18	5 0	11 8
14	Tu	14		12 9 20	7 28	4 52	morn	7 23	4 56	morn	7 18	5 1	morn
15	W	15		12 9 42	7 27	4 53	0 25	7 22	4 57	0 22	7 17	5 2	0 20
16	Th	16		12 10 3	7 27	4 54	1 41	7 22	4 59	1 37	7 17	5 3	1 33
17	Fr	17		12 10 23	7 26	4 55	2 56	7 21	5 0	2 51	7 17	5 4	2 46
18	Sa	18		12 10 42	7 25	4 56	4 9	7 21	5 1	4 3	7 16	5 6	3 57
19	S	19		12 11 1	7 25	4 58	5 15	7 20	5 2	5 8	7 16	5 7	5 1
20	M	20		12 11 19	7 24	4 59	6 8	7 20	5 3	6 2	7 15	5 8	5 56
21	Tu	21		12 11 36	7 23	5 0	sets	7 19	5 4	sets	7 15	5 9	sets
22	W	22		12 11 52	7 23	5 1	5 23	7 19	5 6	5 27	7 14	5 10	5 32
23	Th	23		12 12 8	7 22	5 3	6 31	7 18	5 7	6 35	7 13	5 11	6 38
24	Fr	24		12 12 22	7 21	5 4	7 37	7 17	5 8	7 39	7 13	5 12	7 42
25	Sa	25		12 12 36	7 20	5 5	8 41	7 16	5 9	8 42	7 12	5 13	8 43
26	S	26		12 12 50	7 20	5 6	9 43	7 15	5 10	9 43	7 11	5 15	9 42
27	M	27		12 13 2	7 19	5 8	10 44	7 15	5 12	10 43	7 11	5 16	10 41
28	Tu	28		12 13 14	7 18	5 9	11 46	7 14	5 13	11 43	7 10	5 17	11 40
29	W	29		12 13 24	7 17	5 10	morn	7 13	5 14	morn	7 9	5 18	morn
30	Th	30		12 13 34	7 16	5 11	0 48	7 12	5 15	0 44	7 8	5 19	0 40
31	Fr	31		12 13 43	7 15	5 13	1 51	7 11	5 17	1 46	7 7	5 20	0 41

To Ascertain the Capacity of a Cistern or Well.—Multiply the square of the diameter in inches by the decimal .7854, and this product by the depth in inches, which will give the number of cubic inches, and as there are 231 cubic inches in a gallon, the above result divided by 231 will give the contents in gallons.
Example—What is the capacity of a cistern

8 feet in diameter and 5 feet deep? Solution— $8 \times 12 = 96$ the number of inches, and the square of 96 is 9216; $9216 \times .7854 = 7238.24 \times 60 = 434,294.40$, the number of cubic inches in the cistern. Therefore $434,294.40$ divided by $231 = 1880.06$ gallons. The above result divided by $31\frac{1}{2}$ will give the contents in barrels.

FREQUENCY OF FIRES UPON FARM PROPERTY.

The AGRICULTURAL INSURANCE COMPANY pays about one thousand losses by fire each year. This is nearly three a day, or about one every nine hours. This is a pretty steady stream of fire, devastating farmers' property. There is no hour in the year, that some of it is not wasting away in smoke. A careful estimate shows that in the course of twenty years, one farmer in every six will have a fire. Of course, many of these are small, because they are seen and put out before they make much headway. But this does not alter the fact we wish to impress upon our readers—that there is danger of fire upon farm property. Carelessness on farms, will produce fires just as quickly as it will elsewhere; and this is our text for this article.

A fire in a farm building is a fearful thing to think of, especially if it be the dwelling, or a barn containing animals. If it gets started, it is apt to proceed too far before it is seen. A farmer usually has but few neighbors within sight of his house. If his buildings get on fire when he and his family are asleep, or away, there is no one near to arouse them, and no one to help fight it when discovered. If a villager's house takes fire, either in the day time or when the family is away from home, some one of the neighbors will see it, and assistance can be readily obtained. If the fire occurs in the night, some one in the villiage or city will be up and awake, who will see the light, and arouse the town.

The farmer cannot calculate upon this aid. If his house takes fire, he or his own family must discover it, or it proceeds unmolested. If they should be away from home, the fire may work its way for hours, and no one see it.

If they are asleep, although the terrible scourge will be creeping along a stairway and shutting off the avenues of escape—or the smoke may be stupefying thier brains, making their sleep all the sounder until it becomes the sleep of death—there is no one near to sound an alarm, or rescue them from destruction.

Scarce a month passes, that we do not settle for losses, where the families barely escaped with thier lives, by jumping from windows and second stories.

Not a year passes, that our adjusters do not find some families mourning over the terrible death of a member, in the fire they go to settle.

Only the 28th of June 1877, the family of F. R. Patterson Esq, of Sterlingville, Jefferson County, N. Y., were aroused at midnight by their house being on fire. Although all the family escaped, yet a lovely daughter 8 years old, was so badly burned, that she died in two or three hours while lying on the grass in the door yard.

In January 1865; Robert Forsyth, Esq., resided upon his farm in the town of Macomb, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y. His family consisted of himself and wife, his father, mother and a married daughter, whose husband was in the army. His property was insured to a moderate amount in this company.

On the 16th of that month a portion of the family returning from a visit to his brother's, brought home a grand-daughter four years of age to stay with them a few days. It is supposed they retired at an early hour, as two gentlemen passing the road later at night, noticed the house and saw no appearance of danger. A neighbor living on an adjoining farm, getting up at his usual hour the next morning and going out, missed the familiar sight of Mr. For-

2d MONTH.

FEBRUARY, 1879.

28 DAYS.

MOON'S PHASES			Boston			New York			Washington		
Full Moon.....			D. H. M.			D. H. M.			P. H. M.		
Third Quarter.....			6 8 58 evening.			6 8 46 evening.			6 8 34 evening.		
New Moon.....			13 2 10 evening.			13 1 58 evening.			13 1 46 evening.		
Moon's Perigee at Washington.....			20 11 19 evening.			20 11 07 evening.			20 10 55 evening.		
Moon's Apogee at Washington.....			9d. 6h. eve.			25d. 7h. eve.					
DAY OF MONTH.			CALENDAR FOR			CALENDAR FOR			CALENDAR FOR		
DAY OF WEEK.			Boston, New England, New York State, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Oregon.			New York City, Philadelphia, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.			Washington, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, and California.		
DAY OF YEAR.			Sun at noon—mark, Washington mean time.			Sun at noon—mark, Washington mean time.			Sun at noon—mark, Washington mean time.		
MOON'S PHASES.			Sun			Sun			Sun		
			Rises	Sets	Sets	Rises	Sets	Sets	Rises	Sets	Sets
			H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Sa	32	12 13 51	7 14 5	14 2 54	7 10 5	18 2 48	7 6 5	22 2 42		
2	S	33	12 13 59	7 13 5	15 3 53	7 9 5	19 3 47	7 5 5	23 3 40		
3	M	34	12 14 5	7 12 5	17 4 48	7 8 5	20 4 41	7 5 5	24 4 34		
4	Tu	35	12 14 11	7 10 5	18 5 35	7 7 5	21 5 29	7 4 5	25 5 23		
5	W	36	12 14 16	7 9 5	19 6 15	7 6 5	23 6 10	7 3 5	26 6 5		
6	Th	37	12 14 20	7 8 5	21 rises	7 5 5	24 rises	7 2 5	27 rises		
7	Fr	38	12 14 23	7 7 5	22 6 25	7 4 5	25 6 27	7 0 5	28 6 29		
8	Sa	39	12 14 26	7 6 5	23 7 40	7 3 5	26 7 41	6 59 5	30 7 42		
9	S	40	12 14 27	7 5 5	25 8 56	7 1 5	28 8 56	6 58 5	31 8 55		
10	M	41	12 14 28	7 3 5	26 10 13	7 0 5	29 10 11	6 57 5	32 10 9		
11	Tu	42	12 14 28	7 2 5	27 11 30	6 59 5	30 11 26	6 56 5	33 11 23		
12	W	43	12 14 28	7 1 5	28 morn	6 58 5	31 morn	6 55 5	34 morn		
13	Th	44	12 14 26	6 59 5	30 0 44	6 57 5	32 0 42	6 54 5	35 0 37		
14	Fr	45	12 14 24	6 58 5	31 2 0	6 55 5	34 1 55	6 53 5	36 1 49		
15	Sa	46	12 14 21	6 56 5	32 3 8	6 54 5	35 3 1	6 51 5	37 2 55		
16	S	47	12 14 18	6 55 5	33 4 5	6 53 5	36 3 59	6 50 5	39 3 53		
17	M	48	12 14 14	6 54 5	35 4 52	6 51 5	37 4 46	6 49 5	40 4 41		
18	Tu	49	12 14 9	6 52 5	36 5 30	6 50 5	38 5 25	6 47 5	41 5 20		
19	W	50	12 14 3	6 51 5	37 6 0	6 48 5	39 5 57	6 46 5	42 5 53		
20	Th	51	12 13 57	6 49 5	39 sets	6 47 5	41 sets	6 45 5	43 sets		
21	Fr	52	12 13 50	6 48 5	40 6 28	6 46 5	42 6 29	6 44 5	44 6 30		
22	Sa	53	12 13 42	9 46 5	41 7 30	6 44 5	43 7 30	6 42 5	45 7 30		
23	S	54	12 13 34	6 45 5	42 8 32	6 43 5	44 8 31	6 41 5	46 8 26		
24	M	55	12 13 25	6 43 5	44 9 33	6 41 5	45 9 31	6 40 5	47 9 29		
25	Tu	56	12 13 16	6 42 5	45 10 36	6 40 5	46 10 32	6 38 5	48 10 28		
26	W	57	12 13 6	6 40 5	46 11 38	6 38 5	48 11 29	6 37 5	50 11 28		
27	Th	58	12 12 55	6 39 5	47 morn	6 37 5	49 morn	6 35 5	51 morn		
28	Fr	59	12 12 44	6 37 5	49 0 40	6 35 5	50 0 34	6 34 5	52 0 29		

Measuring Grain.—According to the United States Standard, a bushel contains 2,150 cubic inches. Now as there are 1,728 cubic inches in one cubic foot, a cubic foot will bear the same proportion to a bushel as 1,728 to 2,150, which is about as 4 to 5. Therefore to convert cubic feet to bushels it is only necessary to multiply by four and divide by five.

Example.—How much grain will a bin hold which is 12 feet long, 4 feet wide and 5 feet deep? Solution— $12 \times 4 \times 5 = 240$ cubic feet, $240 \times 4 = 960$ divided $5 = 192$, the number of bushels.

To Measure Grain on the Floor.—Heap it the form of a cone or pyramid, and then mul-

tiple the area of the base of this pyramid by one-third of the height. Now in order to find the area of this base, we must multiply the square of its diameter by the decimal .7851.

Example.—A conical pile of grain is 10 feet in diameter and 6 feet high, how many bushels does it contain? Solution—The square of 10 is 100, and $100 \times .7851 = 78.54$ or the area of the base, which multiplied by one-third of the height 2, is 157.08, the number of cubic feet. Therefore $157.08 \times 4 = 628.32$ and 628.32 divided by 5 = 125.66 bushels.

Neither of these rules gives the exact measure but they will do in making general estimates.

syth's house across the fields. On closer inspection he saw smoke issuing from the cellar, and at once made his way to the spot.

Finding no one there, he went on to the next neighbor beyond to inquire as to the circumstances of the fire, but found that they knew no more about it than he did. Farther inquiry of other neighbors, only developed the fact that no person had seen the fire, and the far more startling one, that no member of the family could be found. With fearful forebodings, they at last returned to the ruins and there in the cellar, amid the ashes and the burning timbers, they found the charred remains of all the six persons who had been their neighbors, but a few hours before. Not one had escaped to tell the awful tales of that night—and not one of all the friends, who would have been so ready to help them, was aware of the doom they were meeting.

Edgar A. Poe, in his Poem "The Bells," describes their ringing an alarm for fire in a villiage or city. He says,

Hear the loud alarum bells,
Brazen bells,
What a tale of terror now their turbulency tells:
In the startled ear of night,
How they scream out their affright,
Too much horrified to speak,
They can only shriek, shriek,
Out of tune—
In a clamorous appealing to the mercy of the fire.
* * * * *
Oh! the bells!
What a tale their terror tells
Of despair!
How they clang and clash and roar!
What a horror they outpour
On the bosom of the palpitating air!

They have saved many lives by their pealings and are destined to save many more. But if the fire bells had ever awakened him from his sleep in a burning house, he would not have written these words. His gratitude would have turned their tones into a different melody; for while alarming him they would also be calling him to flee for safety.

But the farmer, alas! In his isolation and loneliness, has no such friend to arouse him or his neighbors. He can depend only on his own feeble powers. Worn out with the labors of the day, he and his family lie down at night to sleep the sleep of peace. Shall he or they awaken in the morning, or shall their friends look for their remains in the ruins of their house is a question depending for its answer to a great extent upon the care they display.

This question coming home every night to each farmer in the country is ample excuse for cautioning every member of the family to TAKE CARE ABOUT FIRE! Upon the care of each one of you depends your safety. If a fire does occur, then heaven help you; human aid is too far off to be of any service. You shall consider yourselves fortunate if you come out with your lives in your hands; you have but little chance to save anything else; for a fire once started at night in a farm house, no human being can tell the result.

Farmers, your opportunity lies in *prevention*. There is a proverb, that "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." Here it is worth a thousand pounds. There is but little chance for cure; there is every opportunity for prevention. Only it needs your care. The causes for most fires are so trivial, that every one can avoid them; the remedy so easy that every one can apply them if they will. We point them out elsewhere. Here we only wish to say, that when you come to them—when you feel tempted to be careless, as you will at times, each one of you—do not say to yourselves "I will risk it," but rather say in the light of the fearful consequences that may arise, "I will take NO risk. If I make any mistake it shall be on the side of caution. I will be too careful a hundred times, rather than too careless once."

Fires do not happen of themselves very often. Out of 24,000 fires in the

9d MONTH.

MARCH, 1879.

31 DAYS.

MOON'S PHASES.					Boston.			New York			Washington		
Full Moon.....					D. H. M.			D. H. M.			D. H. M.		
Third Quarter.....					8 8 25 morning.			8 8 13 morning.			8 8 1 morning.		
New Moon.....					14 10 57 evening.			14 10 45 evening.			14 10 33 evening.		
First Quarter.....					22 4 20 evening.			22 4 8 evening.			22 3 56 evening.		
Moon's Perigee at Washington....9d. 8h. eve.					CALENDAR FOR			CALENDAR FOR			CALENDAR FOR		
Moon's Apogee at Washington....25d. 8h. mo.					Boston, New England, New York State, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Oregon.			New York City, Philadelphia, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois.			Washington, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri and California.		
DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	DAY OF YEAR.	MOON'S PHASES.	Sun at noon-mark. Washington mean time.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Sets	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Sets	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Sets
				H. M. P.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Sa	60		12 12 33	6 35	5 50	1 40	6 34	5 51	1 33	6 32	5 53	1 27
2	S	61		12 12 20	6 34	5 51	2 35	6 32	5 52	2 29	6 31	5 54	2 22
3	M	62		12 12 8	6 32	5 52	3 25	6 31	5 53	3 18	6 29	5 54	3 12
4	Tu	63		12 11 55	6 30	5 53	4 7	6 29	5 55	4 2	6 28	5 56	3 57
5	W	64		12 11 41	6 29	5 55	4 43	6 28	5 56	4 39	6 26	5 57	4 35
6	Th	65		12 11 27	6 27	5 56	5 14	6 26	5 57	5 12	6 25	5 58	5 9
7	Fr	66		12 11 12	6 25	5 57	rises	6 25	5 58	rises	6 24	5 59	rises
8	Sa	67		12 10 57	6 24	5 58	6 32	6 23	5 59	6 32	6 22	6 0	6 32
9	S	68		12 10 42	6 22	5 59	7 50	6 21	6 0	7 49	6 20	6 1	7 48
10	M	69		12 10 26	6 20	6 1	9 10	6 20	6 1	9 7	6 19	6 2	9 4
11	Tu	70		12 10 11	6 19	6 2	10 30	6 18	6 2	10 26	6 17	6 3	10 21
12	W	71		12 9 54	6 17	6 3	11 48	6 16	6 3	11 42	6 16	6 4	11 37
13	Th	72		12 9 38	6 15	6 4	morn	6 15	6 5	morn	6 15	6 5	morn
14	Fr	73		12 9 21	6 14	6 5	0 59	6 13	6 6	0 53	6 13	6 6	0 46
15	Sa	74		12 9 4	6 12	6 6	2 1	6 11	6 7	1 54	6 11	6 7	1 48
16	S	75		12 8 47	6 10	6 7	2 51	6 10	6 8	2 45	6 10	6 8	2 39
17	M	76		12 8 29	6 8	6 9	3 31	6 8	6 9	3 26	6 8	6 9	3 21
18	Tu	77		12 8 12	6 7	6 10	4 3	6 6	6 10	4 0	6 6	6 10	3 55
19	W	78		12 7 54	6 5	6 11	4 30	6 5	6 11	4 27	6 5	6 11	4 24
20	Th	79		12 7 36	6 3	6 12	4 53	6 3	6 12	4 51	6 3	6 12	4 50
21	Fr	80		12 7 18	6 1	6 13	5 14	6 1	6 13	5 14	6 2	6 13	5 13
22	Sa	81		12 7 0	9 0	6 14	sets	6 0	6 14	sets	6 0	6 14	sets
23	S	82		12 6 42	5 58	6 15	7 23	5 58	6 15	7 21	5 59	6 15	7 19
24	M	83		13 6 23	5 56	6 17	8 25	5 57	6 16	8 22	5 57	6 16	8 18
25	Tu	84		12 6 5	5 54	6 18	9 27	5 55	6 17	9 22	5 55	6 17	9 18
26	W	85		12 5 47	5 53	6 19	10 28	5 53	6 18	10 23	5 54	6 18	10 18
27	Th	86		12 5 28	5 51	6 20	11 29	5 52	6 19	11 23	5 52	6 19	11 17
28	Fr	87		12 5 10	5 49	6 21	morn	5 50	6 20	morn	5 51	6 20	morn
29	Sa	88		12 4 52	5 47	6 22	0 25	5 48	6 21	0 19	5 49	6 21	0 12
30	S	89		12 4 33	5 46	6 23	1 17	5 47	6 22	1 10	5 48	6 22	1 4
31	M	90		12 4 15	5 44	6 25	2 1	5 45	6 24	1 55	5 46	6 23	1 50



Be sure and burn or clean out your chimneys on a damp day IN THIS MONTH.

United States and England, only 321 arose from spontaneous combustion, and many of these could have been avoided. Except the dangers from Lightning and from incendiarism, the other causes of fire in dwellings may be classified as "Avoidable causes." There is no good reason why one-sixth of the farmers of this country should have a fire, total or partial, once every twenty years. Carelessness lies at the root of the evil.

We do not mean that the carelessness is co-incident with the fire, occurring at the same time. If it were, then the remedy might be applied. But usually the careless arrangement is made months, often years before the fire occurs. The preparation is made and it bides its time, often until all remembrance of it has passed from him who made it. Then the spark drops quietly to its place and the whole chain is completed. It makes no difference in these matters whether the person was ignorant of his doings, or innocent in his intentions. The punishment following carelessness is blind to all considerations of justice. Innocent parties are involved in the ruin, equally with the guilty--nay, the guilty one may escape, and only the innocent reap the awful effect of this crime of neglect or carelessness.

In the following pages some of the places in farm houses are pointed out where carelessness most frequently lays the train. There is not any family probably, whose members are careless in all the ways mentioned. If there were, a fire would certainly clear them out. On the other hand there are but few families in which there is not one place, at least, where a fire can be started under certain circumstances. Reader, we call your attention to the one in your case. We mention most causes—we ask you to pick out your special carelessness, and we charge you in that respect, with imperiling great interests by your conduct. Read our descriptions; look to see if they apply to you, or to property you are connected with, for if so, then we charge you by all the value you place upon your home, by all the love you have for your friends, and the desire you have for their welfare, by all your self-respect and your own interests—if you set a price upon your peace of conscience, remove the danger at once. Let no feeling of indolence, let no tenderness for others' feelings hinder you; but knowing what immense interests may be at stake, do what is to be done to make, and in the future, to keep all safe.

"Montreal, September 28.—A fire occurred at a farm-house at St. Gregoire, six miles from St. Johns, last night, by which a whole French Canadian family of eight children lost their lives, five being burned to death and three suffocated. The mother, who was the only adult in the house, escaped."

WILLIAM A. CASHORE, Esq., of Farmer Village, Steuben Co. N. Y., had a fine set of barns valued at \$1500 to \$2000. One Sunday evening while his barns were filled with the products of his farm for the year, his son drove home from an evening's visit, being unwell. Driving into the barn, Mr. Cashore, learning that he was sick, took his lantern, (Kerosene), and went to aid him. A buffalo robe was spread in the granery for the son to lie on, while the father took care of the team. The son asking for a drink of water, Mr. C. put the lantern on the barn floor, between his son and the door, and entering the house to get a dipper of water, heard an explosion, looked back and discovered the inside of the barn to be all ablaze. Rushing to the door, he found that all chance of escape was shut off from his son. He called for aid from the house, and although one or two others came at his call, nothing could be done to stay the mad flames, rescue the son, or save any of the property. Three horses and about \$1,000 worth of property were destroyed; and worse than all, a young man was instantly hurried into eternity, as a sacrifice to this Moloch of the present day—kerosene oil.

—On the night of Oct. 6th the house of GEORGE GRISWOLD, Esq., of Burn's Station, Steuben Co. N. Y., caught fire on the roof.—Mrs. Griswold, discovering it, seized a pail of water and rushed up stairs to put it out.—While she was gone, Mr. Griswold lighted a kerosene lamp; and taking it in his hand, started out of the bed-room. It suddenly exploded, burning his hands and face in a terrible manner, and when Mrs. Griswold attempted to descend the stairs for another pail of water, she was met at the door by the flames of the second fire, and driven back to the chambers. Here she succeeded in reaching a window, nearly suffocated by the smoke, and threw herself out upon the ground, receiving injuries in the spine, and elsewhere, from which she may never recover. The house and nearly all its contents, including deeds, policy of insurance, and other valuable papers, were burned.

And still people will say that kerosene is not dangerous.

4th MONTH.

APRIL, 1879.

30 DAYS.

MOON'S PHASES					Boston			New York			Washington		
Full Moon.....					D. H. M.			D. H. M.			D. H. M.		
Third Quarter.....					6 5 40 evening.			6 5 28 evening.			6 5 16 morning.		
New Moon.....					13 9 25 morning.			13 9 13 morning.			13 9 1 morning.		
First Quarter.....					21 9 11 morning.			21 8 59 morning.			21 8 47 morning.		
Moon's Perigee at Washington....7d. 5h. mo.					30 9 32 morning.			30 9 20 morning.			30 9 8 morning.		
Moon's Apogee at Washington....21d. 1h. eve.					CALENDAR FOR			CALENDAR FOR			CALENDAR FOR		
					Boston, New England, New York State, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Oregon.			New York City, Philadelphia, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois.			Washington, Maryland, Virginia Kentucky, Missouri and California.		
DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	DAY OF YEAR.	MOON'S PHASES.	Sun at noon—mark. Washington mean time.	Sun Moon			Sun Moon			Sun Moon		
					Rises	Sets	Sets	Rises	Sets	Sets	Rises	Sets	Sets
				H. M. P.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Tu	91		12 3 57	5 42	6 26	2 39	5 43	6 25	2 33	5 44	6 23	2 29
2	W	92		12 3 39	5 41	6 27	3 11	5 42	6 26	3 8	5 43	6 24	3 4
3	Th	93		12 3 21	5 39	6 28	3 40	5 40	6 27	3 38	5 41	6 25	3 35
4	Fr	94		12 3 3	5 37	6 29	4 6	5 38	6 28	4 5	5 40	6 26	4 4
5	Sa	95		12 2 45	5 35	6 30	4 31	5 37	6 29	4 32	5 38	6 27	4 33
6	S	96		12 2 27	5 34	6 31	rises	5 35	6 30	rises	5 37	6 28	rises
7	M	97		12 2 10	5 32	6 32	8 3	5 34	6 31	7 59	5 35	6 29	7 55
8	Tu	98		12 1 53	5 30	6 33	9 24	5 32	6 32	9 19	5 34	6 30	9 14
9	W	99		12 1 36	5 29	6 35	10 42	5 30	6 33	10 35	5 32	6 31	10 29
10	Th	100		12 1 20	5 27	6 36	11 50	5 29	6 34	11 43	5 31	6 32	11 37
11	Fr	101		12 1 3	5 25	6 37	morn	5 27	6 35	morn	5 29	6 33	morn
12	Sa	102		12 0 47	5 24	6 38	0 46	5 26	6 36	0 40	5 28	6 34	0 33
13	S	103		12 0 32	5 22	6 39	1 31	5 24	6 37	1 25	5 26	6 35	1 19
14	M	104		12 0 16	7 20	6 40	2 6	5 22	6 38	2 1	5 25	6 36	1 57
15	Tu	105		12 0 1	5 19	6 41	2 34	5 21	6 39	2 31	5 23	6 37	2 28
16	W	106		11 59 47	5 17	6 42	2 58	5 19	6 40	2 56	5 22	6 38	2 54
17	Th	107		11 59 33	5 16	6 44	3 20	5 18	6 41	3 19	5 20	6 39	3 18
18	Fr	108		11 59 19	5 14	6 45	3 40	5 16	6 42	3 40	5 19	6 40	3 41
19	Sa	109		11 59 5	5 12	6 46	4 0	5 15	6 43	4 2	5 18	6 41	4 4
20	S	110		11 58 52	5 11	6 47	4 21	5 13	6 44	4 24	5 16	6 42	4 23
21	M	111		11 58 40	5 9	6 48	sets	5 12	6 45	sets	5 15	6 42	sets
22	Tu	112		11 58 28	5 8	6 49	8 22	5 11	6 46	8 16	5 13	6 43	8 11
23	W	113		11 58 16	5 6	6 50	9 22	5 9	6 47	9 16	5 12	6 44	9 11
24	Th	114		11 58 5	5 5	6 51	10 20	5 8	6 48	10 13	5 11	6 45	10 7
25	Fr	115		11 57 54	5 3	6 52	11 12	5 6	6 49	11 6	5 9	6 46	10 58
26	Sa	116		11 57 44	5 2	6 54	11 57	5 5	6 51	11 52	5 7	6 47	11 46
27	S	117		11 57 34	5 0	6 55	morn	5 4	6 52	morn	5 6	6 48	morn
28	M	118		11 57 25	4 59	6 56	0 37	5 2	6 53	0 31	5 5	6 49	0 22
29	Tu	119		11 57 16	4 58	6 57	1 10	5 1	6 54	1 6	5 4	6 50	1 2
30	W	120		11 57 7	4 56	6 58	1 38	5 0	6 55	1 36	5 3	6 51	1 33

—A Broad Street, Newark, physician was called up last week to attend a seamstress who felt indisposed. He inquired as to her health, and she responded, very appropriately, "Well, its about *sew sew*, Doctor, but *seams*, worse to-day, and I have frequent *stitches* in the side. The doctor *hemmed*, as he felt her pulse, said she would *mend* soon, and left a prescription.

—An editor, describing a church in Minnesota, said: "No velvet cushions in our pews; we don't go in for style. The fattest person has the softest seat."

—"Sir," said an old judge to a young lawyer, "you would do well to pluck some of the feathers from the wings of your imagination, and stick them in the tail of your judgment."

HOW TO GUARD AGAINST DANGER.

You can hardly ask care of your family, if you do not take care yourself, and if your children see you take chances of fire by some faulty arrangement they will certainly be more careless than you are. They learn these lessons very quick, and can always do worse than their parents. A father may light his pipe and go into the barn, taking care that he does not scatter the fire. But when the boys see him do it, they will follow his example so far as the smoking is concerned, but forget to be careful and wary. A daughter may see her mother take a kerosene lamp, and go slowly and carefully into a closet. The result will be that the daughter will take the lamp, when she wants something, and go quick and carelessly, endangering the safety of the house.

The wife may take up ashes in a tin pan, and set them in a shed where they may be safe, perhaps the hired girl will take them up and set the pan down anywhere—in a draft of wind, as likely as any other place. The head of the house will keep a pan of ashes twenty four hours before he empties them into a barrel that stands against the house or in a corn barn or wood shed; the children or the hired man or woman will empty the pan in the same place, but may not wait twenty-four minutes after they are taken up.

All this is intended to show that the heads of families must be over cautious, if they would keep the rest of the family under proper restraint.

We suggest then that certain well defined rules be laid down in reference to all matters pertaining to fire. We point out a few:

A safe metal dish should be provided in which to take up ashes—never take them up in wood, nor let any one else. But it will not do much good to have a good dish to take them up in, if this is to be set in a place where the ashes may be scattered or spilled by the wind or children. A safe place should be provided away from wood or chips, or litter, where the ash pail shall always stand—and it should be where the wind never will blow to scatter its contents.

Then a good place ought to be prepared in which to empty the ashes and store them. This place can easily be prepared in the cellar of the house, with brick or stone if there is room enough there; but if boxes or barrels are used, they should be set in the open air at least twenty-five feet away from any building or shed. Never store them in any wooden building, corn barn, woodshed, or store house, because if you do, somebody will empty live ashes in there, and you will stand a good chance for a fire.

Provide a safe place for matches—so high and difficult to reach that no small children can get them. If possible have a shelf under the match safe so that if any are dropped, they will not fall upon the floor.

Allow no stove to be used without some provision under it to protect the floor,—zinc, tin, brick or stone. Stoves should always be set at least twenty inches away from all wood work and lath partitions.

Stove pipes when they pass through floors or partitions, should be provided with double tin thimbles—do not use earthen crocks. Do not ever let the unprotected edge of a board come near a pipe. If you do it will get dry as tinder, and when the pipe burns out, it can make enough heat to set the wood on fire.

It is the duty of the man of the house usually to put up the stoves and stove pipes in the fall. We wish to offer him a piece of advice about this matter, that is of very great importance.

If your pipe goes into the chamber, or still more if it goes into an attic, so it cannot be watched, and seen daily, be sure and pick out the very best pieces of pipe to put up there. People generally put the old, rusty, worn out

5th MONTH.

MAY, 1879.

31 DAYS.

MOON'S PHASES					Boston					New York					Washington													
Full Moon.....					D. H. M.					D. H. M.					D. H. M.													
Third Quarter.....					6 1 28 morning.					6 1 16 morning.					6 1 4 morning.													
New Moon.....					12 9 52 evening.					12 9 40 evening.					12 9 28 evening.													
First Quarter.....					21 1 6 morning.					21 0 54 morning.					21 0 42 morning.													
Moon's Perigee at Washington.... 5d. 4h. eve.					28 6 52 evening.					28 6 40 evening.					8 6 28 evening.													
Moon's Apogee at Washington.... 18d. 4h. eve.					CALENDAR FOR					CALENDAR FOR					CALENDAR FOR													
					Boston, New Eng- land, New York State, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa and Oregon.					New York City, Philadelphia, Con- necticut, New Jer- sey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois.					Washington, Ma. ryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri and California.													
DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	DAY OF YEAR.	MOON'S PHASES.	Sun at noon— mark. Washing- ton mean time.	Sun				Sun				Moon				Sun				Sun				Moon			
					Rises		Sets		Moon		Rises		Sets		Moon		Rises		Sets		Moon		Rises		Sets		Moon	
					H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	M.
1	Th	121		11 57 0	4 55	6 59	2 5	4 58	6 56	2 4	4 26	6 52	2 2															
2	Fr	122		11 56 52	4 53	7 0	2 30	4 57	6 57	2 30	4 16	6 53	2 30															
3	Sa	123		11 56 46	4 52	7 1	3 1	4 56	6 58	2 57	4 59	6 54	2 59															
4	S	124		11 56 39	4 51	7 3	3 23	4 54	6 59	3 26	4 58	6 55	3 39															
5	M	125		11 56 34	4 49	7 4	rises	4 53	7 0	rises	4 57	6 56	rises															
6	Tu	126		11 56 29	4 48	7 5	8 14	4 52	7 1	8 8	4 56	6 57	8 2															
7	W	127		11 56 24	4 47	7 6	9 29	4 51	7 2	9 22	4 55	6 58	9 16															
8	Th	128		11 56 19	4 46	7 7	10 32	4 50	7 3	10 26	4 54	6 59	10 20															
9	Fr	129		11 56 17	4 45	7 8	11 23	4 49	7 4	11 18	4 53	7 0	11 12															
10	Sa	130		11 56 14	4 43	7 9	morn	4 48	7 5	11 59	4 52	7 1	11 54															
11	S	131		11 56 12	4 42	7 10	0 3	4 47	7 6	morn	4 51	7 2	morn															
12	M	132		11 56 10	4 41	7 11	0 35	4 46	7 7	0 32	4 50	7 3	0 28															
13	Tu	133		11 56 9	4 40	7 12	1 1	4 44	7 8	0 59	4 49	7 3	0 57															
14	W	134		11 56 9	4 39	7 13	1 24	4 43	7 9	1 23	4 48	7 4	1 22															
15	Th	135		11 56 9	4 38	7 14	1 45	4 42	7 10	1 45	4 47	7 5	1 45															
16	Fr	136		11 56 10	4 37	7 15	2 5	4 42	7 11	2 7	4 46	7 6	2 8															
17	Sa	137		11 56 11	4 36	7 16	2 26	4 41	7 12	2 29	4 45	7 7	2 31															
18	S	138		11 56 13	4 35	7 17	2 49	4 40	7 13	2 52	4 44	7 8	2 56															
19	M	139		11 56 15	4 34	7 18	3 15	4 39	7 14	3 19	4 44	7 9	3 24															
20	Tu	140		11 56 18	4 33	7 19	sets	4 38	7 15	sets	4 43	7 10	sets															
21	W	141		11 56 22	4 33	7 20	8 14	4 37	7 16	8 8	4 42	7 11	8 2															
22	Th	142		11 56 26	4 32	7 21	9 8	4 37	7 16	9 2	4 42	7 11	8 55															
23	Fr	143		11 56 31	4 31	7 22	9 56	4 36	7 17	9 50	4 41	7 12	9 44															
24	Sa	144		11 56 36	4 30	7 23	10 37	4 35	7 18	10 31	4 40	7 13	10 26															
25	S	145		11 56 41	4 29	7 24	11 11	4 35	7 19	11 7	4 40	7 14	11 3															
26	M	146		11 56 47	4 28	7 25	11 41	4 34	7 20	11 38	4 39	7 15	11 35															
27	Tu	147		11 56 54	4 28	7 26	morn	4 33	7 21	morn	4 38	7 15	morn															
28	W	148		11 57 1	4 27	7 27	0 7	4 33	7 21	0 6	4 38	7 16	0 3															
29	Th	149		11 57 9	4 27	7 27	0 31	4 32	7 22	0 31	4 37	7 17	0 31															
30	Fr	150		11 57 16	4 28	7 28	0 56	4 32	7 23	0 57	4 37	7 18	0 58															
31	Sa	151		11 57 25	4 26	7 29	1 22	4 31	7 24	1 24	4 37	7 18	1 26															

Just what he says.—A writer in the St. Paul Press tells a new story of Horace Greeley. Horace wrote a note to a brother editor in New York, whose writing was equally illegible with his own. The recipient of the note not being able to read it, sent it back by the same messenger to Mr. Greeley for explanation.

Supposing it to be the answer to his own note, Mr. Greeley looked over it, but likewise was unable to read it, and said to the boy: "Go, take it back. What does the fool mean?" "Yes, sir," said the boy, "That is just what he says."

pipe out of sight. But if you value your house do not do so. Put your poor pipe down stairs where it can be seen, and then if it lets fire out, this can be put out. *Never place a poor piece of pipe where it cannot be watched.* Your women folks will object to this; they do not want a dirty, rusty, old pipe down stairs where the neighbors will see it. Never mind—do not be swayed from your purpose to have a good sound pipe—the very best—where the most danger lies, and if your determination on this point is likely to breed a quarrel in the family, then compromise the matter by throwing away all the poor pipe you have, and go and buy some good, if you are able to. If you are not able, then—well, we do not wish to interfere in a family quarrel, but do not put poor pipe up stairs or in the attic, if you have to let the stove remain unused.

If your kindling wood is green and needs to be dried before it will burn—then make a rule to have it made ready the morning before it is to be used, and let it be dried in the day time while some one is around the stove to watch it. Never leave it around or on the stove when you go to bed, if you want to be reasonably certain of ever getting up again.

Wood boxes soon get filled with dry slivers, scraps of paper and inflammable articles. They should be cleaned out every washing day at least, and should never be under the match box or where sparks can fly in them.

Fire boards over old fire places are very dangerous. Soot drops down from the chimney against them. When the chimney burns out, some of the fire will drop down upon it and set it a going. This may smoulder for hours, but finally starts the fire board, and if it occurs at night the house will probably burn up.

If the fire place is not used brick it up—if you do use it occasionally, then have the fire board, if you have one, lined with tin or zinc at least two feet above the bottom, or better still line it clear up.

Do not fail to have enough wire to make every pipe secure, so it cannot fall down, however much the children may run, or the house be jarred. Of all the careless and cheap things a man can do, that is the most foolish of saving a few cents worth of wire, in putting up a pipe, and thus let it sag apart, and let out smoke and sparks. Every long piece of horizontal pipe should be well suspended by wire from above, and then bound together by wire around it horizontally. If you have any pipe in your house not well secured, please lay this book down, and go put one of your boys on the old mare, and send him to the store at once, to get enough wire to tie up your pipe strong and secure. Then while he is gone you can read about some other things we want to tell you, but as soon as he gets back "Go and fix that pipe."

Now a few words as to your chimney. What we have advised so far has been inexpensive. It has only cost you a little trouble or at most a few cents, to get all safely arranged. But if the chimneys are not in good shape, it may be necessary for you to go to some expense. But do not hesitate about this, for we assure you that defective chimneys are the most frequent causes of fire in farm dwellings. There are thousands and thousands of them in the country. What with careless masons to start with, and careless householders afterwards, the wonder is that so many houses remain unburned.

A chimney to be safe should have its foundation so firm that it cannot settle the hundredth part of an inch. It should be plastered outside and inside. It should come down through the attic into the chambers, if not to the cellar so that no pipe need ever go into an attic out of sight. No pipe should ever enter a chimney through its bottom, but always in the side. The chimney should never be pinched by the roof, but the hole it passes out through, should be a little larger than the chimney on all sides. It should go high

6th MONTH.

JUNE, 1879.

30 DAYS.

MOON'S PHASES					Boston			New York			Washington		
Full Moon.....					D. H. M.			D. H. M.			D. H. M.		
Third Quarter.....					4 8 52 morning.			4 8 40 morning.			4 8 28 morning.		
New Moon.....					11 0 12 evening.			11 12 0 noon.			11 11 48 morning.		
First Quarter.....					19 3 35 evening.			19 3 23 evening.			19 3 11 evening.		
Moon's Perigee at Washington.....					27 1 12 morning.			27 1 0 morning.			27 2 48 morning.		
Moon's Apogee at Washington.....					3d. 6h. mo.			15d. 5h. mo.			15d. 5h. mo.		
DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	DAY OF YEAR.	MOON'S PHASES.	Sun at noon— mark. Washing- ton mean time.	CALENDAR FOR Boston, New Eng- land, New York State, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Oregon.			CALENDAR FOR New York City, Philadelphia, Con- necticut, New Jer- sey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois.			CALENDAR FOR Washington, Ma- ryland, Virginia Kentucky, Missouri and California.		
					Sun	Sun	Moon	Sun	Sun	Moon	Sun	Sun	Moon
					Rises	Sets	Sets	Rises	Sets	Sets	Rises	Sets	Sets
					H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	S	152		11 57 33	4 25 7	30	1 50	4 31	7 25	1 54	4 36	7 19	1 58
2	M	153		11 57 43	4 25 7	31	2 24	4 30	7 25	2 29	4 36	7 20	2 44
3	Tu	154		11 57 52	4 24 7	31	rises	4 30	7 26	rises	4 35	7 20	rises
4	W	155		11 58 2	4 24 7	32	8 13	4 30	7 27	8 6	4 35	7 21	8 1
5	Th	156		11 58 12	4 24 7	33	9 11	4 29	7 27	9 5	4 35	7 22	8 59
6	Fr	157		11 58 23	4 23 7	34	9 58	4 29	7 28	9 53	4 35	7 22	9 46
7	Sa	158		11 58 33	4 23 7	34	10 34	4 29	7 29	10 30	4 34	7 23	10 26
8	S	159		11 58 45	4 23 7	35	11 2	4 28	7 29	11 0	4 34	7 23	10 57
9	M	160		11 58 56	4 23 7	35	11 27	4 28	7 30	11 26	4 34	7 24	11 24
10	Tu	161		11 59 8	4 23 7	36	11 49	4 28	7 30	11 48	4 34	7 25	11 48
11	W	162		11 59 20	4 22 7	37	morn	4 28	7 31	morn	4 34	7 25	morn
12	Th	163		11 59 32	4 22 7	37	0 9	4 28	7 31	0 10	4 34	7 25	0 11
13	Fr	164		11 59 44	4 22 7	38	0 30	4 28	7 31	0 32	4 34	7 26	0 34
14	Sa	165		11 59 57	4 22 7	38	0 52	4 28	7 32	0 55	4 34	7 26	0 58
15	S	166		12 0 10	4 22 7	38	1 17	4 28	7 33	1 21	4 34	7 27	1 25
16	M	167		12 0 22	4 22 7	39	1 45	4 28	7 33	1 50	4 34	7 27	1 56
17	Tu	168		12 0 35	4 22 7	39	2 19	4 28	7 33	2 26	4 34	7 27	2 32
18	W	169		12 0 48	4 22 7	39	2 59	4 28	7 34	3 6	4 34	7 28	3 15
19	Th	170		12 1 1	4 22 7	39	sets	4 28	7 34	sets	4 34	7 28	sets
20	Fr	171		12 1 15	4 23 7	40	8 37	4 28	7 34	8 31	4 34	7 28	8 26
21	Sa	172		12 1 28	4 23 7	40	9 13	4 29	7 35	9 9	4 34	7 29	9 4
22	S	173		12 1 41	4 23 7	40	9 45	4 29	7 35	9 41	4 34	7 29	9 38
23	M	174		12 1 54	4 23 7	40	10 12	4 29	7 35	10 10	4 35	7 29	10 8
24	Tu	175		12 2 7	4 23 7	41	10 36	4 29	7 35	10 35	4 35	7 29	10 35
25	W	176		12 2 19	4 23 7	41	11 0	4 30	7 35	11 0	4 36	7 29	11 1
26	Th	177		12 2 32	4 24 7	41	11 24	4 30	7 35	11 25	4 36	7 29	11 29
27	Fr	178		12 2 45	4 24 7	41	11 50	4 31	7 35	11 53	4 36	7 29	11 56
28	Sa	179		12 2 57	4 24 7	41	morn	4 31	7 35	morn	4 37	7 29	morn
29	S	180		12 3 9	4 25 7	41	0 20	4 31	7 35	0 25	4 37	7 29	0 30
30	M	181		12 3 21	4 25 7	41	1 1	4 32	7 35	1 7	4 38	7 29	1 9

—No provision has been made at Niagara Village, this winter, for feeding and lodging tramps. A vagabond went into a police station and wanted to sleep there. "We only lodge prisoners," said the sergeant behind the desk. "You only lodge prisoners," repeated the vagabond meditatively. "That's all," was the reply; "you've got to steal something or assault somebody, or something

of that kind." "I've got to assault somebody, or something of that kind," again repeated the vagabond, thoughtfully. Then he reached across the desk with his right arm and knocked the sergeant off his stool, saying, as the officer got up with his hand to his eye, "Give me as good a bed as you kin, sergeant, 'cause I don't feel very well tonight."

enough outside to clear all the roofs in its vicinity, so that when it burns out, there shall be no eddies of wind to drive the burning soot upon the shingles.

When the mortar, or any single brick, begins to slack or crumble, the chimney should be relaid at once, so as to keep it fire tight.

Gentlemen, there is a reason for every one of the suggestions above mentioned: the chimney is not safe if it lacks one of them. If you have any that will not bear inspection in all respects, then you have a fire trap in your house, and we advise you to sleep with one eye open at night, and to hire a lively boy to watch for you daytimes. You are going to have a fire on your hands some day, and as no one can tell just when, you want to keep constant watch—or else repair your chimney.

It is not enough for you to know that last year your chimneys were all right—to remember that you examined them then and fixed them up good. Bricks slack, foundations settle, mortar crumbles. In about ten or fifteen minutes you can find out whether any of these things have happened since you last fixed them. Will you please step up stairs and see how they all are now? It will be a relief to know they are right NOW.

We have been writing about brick chimneys—but we have a word of advice about others. If you have an earthen or pottery chimney, go and get a large stone and lay over the top of it—then go down and threaten to punish any one who offers to build a fire leading to it—then go and arrange to have it taken out and a good brick chimney substituted.

Perhaps you have a stove pipe sticking up out of a summer kitchen. If you have sawed the wood away from it at least three inches all around—have securely fastened it so that it cannot fall against the roof—have run the pipe up until it clears the roof of the main building—possibly you have arranged it so it is safe, but it is uncertain. But do not have any thing less secure than this.

The best of chimneys gather soot and burn out from time to time. They become heated to a degree that endangers the house. If they are not sound the pressure of escaping gases may force the flames into any crack or hole, and through against adjoining wood. Or these cracks may have gathered a quantity of soot, and this may burn through. Fires in them may last for hours after the chimney has burned out, and at last it creeps into the wood adjoining, setting the house on fire long after the family supposed the danger was gone.

But if the chimney proves trustworthy, and there is no danger through cracks or holes, still the burning out of a chimney over a shingled roof is a time of anxiety and fear for a family. It usually occurs during a high wind, and if the roof be dry at the same time, one can hardly imagine a more critical moment for the home than this, when with a loud roar, the chimney spurts forth livid flames, and pours over and upon the ignitable shingles masses of burning soot and millions of sparks.

Against this danger every farmer should provide beforehand so far as he can. It is liable to happen any moment, he may be away and there may be no help at hand. The house then is literally left at the mercy of the flames, and if it is spared, it must be considered providential.

We recommend a restoration of the old fashion of cleaning out chimneys, two or three times a year. It is a slight chore and easily done; a broom attached to a long handle can be used to sweep the soot down, and it can be removed from the pipe hole below. Or a stone tied to a rope can be let down the chimney from the roof and gently jarred against the sides when it will knock the loose soot down, to be removed in the same way. Or, lastly, on a wet day, when the roof will not take fire, a little straw can be passed into the chimney from below and burned, when it will burn out the soot harmlessly.

We also urge that every farmer keeps a good ladder fastened to his house,

7th MONTH.

JULY, 1879.

31 DAYS.

MOON'S PHASES				Boston			New York			Washington			
Full Moon.....				D. H. M.			D. H. M.			D. H. M.			
Third Quarter.....				3 4 54 evening.			3 4 42 evening.			3 4 30 evening.			
New Moon.....				11 4 10 morning.			11 3 58 morning.			11 3 46 morning.			
First Quarter.....				19 4 22 morning.			19 4 10 morning.			19 3 58 morning.			
Moon's Perigee at Washington.... 1d. 0h. mo.				CALENDAR FOR			CALENDAR FOR			CALENDAR FOR			
Moon's Apogee.... 12d. 10h. eve.				Boston, New Eng-land, New York State, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa and Oregon.			New York City, Philadelphia, Con-necticut, New Jer-sey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois.			Washington, Ma-ryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri and California.			
Moon's Perigee.... 27d. 10h. eve.													
DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	DAY OF YEAR.	MOON'S PHASES.	Sun at noon-mark. Washing-ton mean time.	Sun	Sun	Moon	Sun	Sun	Moon	Sun	Sun	Moon
				H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	Rises	Sets	Sets	Rises	Sets	Sets
				H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Tu	182		12 3 33	4 27	7 41	1 44	4 32	7 35	1 51	4 38	7 29	1 58
2	W	183		12 3 4	4 27	7 41	2 42	4 33	7 35	2 49	4 39	7 29	2 57
3	Th	184		12 3 5	4 28	7 40	rises	4 33	7 35	rises	4 39	7 29	rises
4	Fr	185		12 4 6	4 28	7 40	8 29	4 34	7 34	8 24	4 40	7 29	8 19
5	Sa	186		12 4 16	4 29	7 40	9 1	4 35	7 34	8 58	4 40	7 28	8 55
6	S	187		12 4 27	4 30	7 40	9 28	4 35	7 34	9 26	4 41	7 28	9 24
7	M	188		12 4 36	4 30	7 39	9 51	4 36	7 34	9 50	4 41	7 28	9 50
8	Tu	189		12 4 46	4 31	7 39	10 13	4 36	7 33	10 13	4 42	7 28	10 14
9	W	190		12 4 55	4 32	7 38	10 37	4 37	7 33	10 35	4 43	7 27	10 37
10	Th	191		12 5 4	4 32	7 38	10 55	4 38	7 33	10 58	4 44	7 27	11 0
11	Fr	192		12 5 12	4 33	7 37	11 18	4 38	7 32	11 22	4 45	7 26	11 27
12	Sa	193		12 5 20	4 34	7 37	11 45	4 39	7 32	11 50	4 45	7 26	11 56
13	S	194		12 5 27	4 35	7 36	morn	4 40	7 31	morn	4 46	7 25	morn
14	M	195		12 5 34	4 35	7 36	0 17	4 41	7 31	0 23	3 47	7 25	0 29
15	Tu	196		12 5 41	4 36	7 35	0 56	4 41	7 30	1 3	4 48	7 24	1 10
16	W	197		12 5 47	4 37	7 35	1 43	4 42	7 29	1 55	4 48	7 24	1 57
17	Th	198		12 5 52	4 38	7 34	2 38	4 43	7 29	2 52	4 49	7 23	2 52
18	Fr	199		12 5 57	4 39	7 33	sets	4 44	7 28	sets	4 50	7 22	sets
19	Sa	200		12 6 1	4 40	7 32	7 47	4 45	7 27	7 43	4 51	7 22	7 39
20	S	201		12 6 5	4 41	7 32	8 16	4 46	7 27	8 13	4 51	7 21	8 10
21	M	202		12 6 9	4 42	7 31	8 41	4 46	7 26	8 40	4 52	7 20	8 39
22	Tu	203		12 6 11	4 43	7 30	9 5	4 47	7 25	9 5	4 53	7 19	9 5
23	W	204		12 6 14	4 43	7 29	9 29	4 48	7 24	9 31	4 54	7 19	9 32
24	Th	205		12 6 15	4 44	7 28	9 54	4 49	7 24	9 57	4 55	7 18	10 0
25	Fr	206		12 6 16	4 45	7 27	10 23	4 50	7 23	10 27	4 56	7 17	10 31
26	Sa	207		12 6 16	4 46	7 26	10 58	4 51	7 22	11 3	4 56	7 16	11 9
27	S	208		12 6 16	4 47	7 25	11 39	4 52	7 21	11 45	4 57	7 15	11 52
28	M	209		12 6 15	4 48	7 24	morn	4 53	7 20	morn	4 58	7 14	morn
29	Tu	210		12 6 14	4 49	7 23	0 31	4 54	7 19	0 38	4 59	7 13	0 45
30	W	211		12 6 12	4 50	7 22	1 33	4 55	7 18	1 40	5 0	7 12	1 50
31	Th	212		12 6 9	4 51	7 21	2 43	4 56	7 17	2 49	5 1	7 11	2 56

—Two colored men took refuge under a tree in a violent thunder storm. "Julius can you pray?" said one. "No, Sam," was the reply, "nebber prayed in my life." "Well, can't you sing a hymn?" Just then the lightning struck a tree near by, shivering it, when the first speaker exclaimed: "See heah, honey, sumfin' 'ligious has got to be done, an' dat

mighty suddin', too; 'spose you pass around de hat!"

—When the cold wind blows take care of your nose that it don't get froze, and wrap up your toes in warm woolen hose. The above we suppose, was written in prose, by some one who knows the effect of cold snows.

or if there be children, then let it lie beside the house, where it will be at hand in case of need. This is needed, not only when a chimney burns out, but may come in play at any dry time, for it is a well established fact, that sparks often drop upon a roof from a good chimney, and set the shingles on fire. Every farm house should have a ladder to reach the roof, and if this latter be steep, some permanent arrangement made so as to run to the ridge easily. The ladder will come into use many other ways, but the place to store it is close to, or against the house. With means to get upon a roof, a man with a few quarts of water, may save a house, when without he would have to stand on the ground, and helpless, see the flames spread and the fire grow, because he had no means to reach it.

The girl in this picture knew it was not dangerous to fill a kerosene lamp while it was



burning, for she had done it a hundred times. She has changed her opinion now.

FOR THE WOMEN OF A HOUSEHOLD TO READ.

There are some things in the house that come especially under the oversight of the woman. We desire to call attention to these.

Kerosene does not make good kindling for starting a fire. That is, it is not the best kind of kindlings. It is too frisky in its nature; it scatters and spatters fire. It is estimated that kerosene manages now-a-days to burn up about one woman a day, who tries to make it useful as kindling. As this is not a pleasant way to die, we feel compelled to advise you not to build your fires with it.

Do not fill your kerosene lamps while they are lighted, unless you are anxious to take you exit in a chariot of fire. This habit is even more dangerous than building fires with kerosene, and thousands of persons have reached untimely graves by thinking they knew how to be careless with kerosene without danger. You can be happy if you do not try the experiment, so you had better not try it.

Kerosene is in many respects worse than powder. An inflammable gas arises from it which is very explosive. Gun powder has no such gas floating over it, and so fire can approach the powder much closer before it will explode, than it can kerosene. Again kerosene spreads over whatever it

8th MONTH.

AUGUST, 1879.

31 DAYS.

MOON'S PHASES					Boston					New York					Washington				
Full Moon.....					D. H. M.					D. H. M.					D. H. M.				
Third Quarter.....					2 2 28 morning.					2 2 16 morning.					2 2 4 morning.				
New Moon.....					9 9 25 evening.					9 9 13 evening.					9 9 1 evening.				
First Quarter.....					17 3 26 evening.					17 3 14 evening.					17 3 2 evening.				
Full Moon.....					24 10 28 morning.					24 10 16 morning.					24 10 4 morning.				
Full Moon.....					31 2 14 evening.					31 2 2 evening.					31 1 50 evening.				
Moon's Apogee at Washington.....9d. 4h. eve-					CALENDAR FOR Boston, New Eng- land, New York State, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa and Oregon.					CALENDAR FOR New York City, Philadelphia, Con- necticut, New Jer- sey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois.					CALENDAR FOR Washington, Ma- ryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri and California.				
Moon's Perigee at Washington.....22d. 2h. mo.																			
DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	DAY OF YEAR.	MOON'S PHASES.	Sun at noon- mark. Washing- ton mean time.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Rises	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Rises	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Rises						
				H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.						
1	Fr	213		12 6 6	4 52	7 20	rises	4 56	7 16	rises	5 17	11	rises						
2	Sa	214		12 6 2	4 53	7 19	7 28	4 57	7 15	7 26	5 27	10	7 23						
3	S	215		12 5 57	4 54	7 18	7 53	4 58	7 14	7 52	5 37	9	7 51						
4	M	216		12 5 52	4 55	7 16	8 15	4 59	7 12	8 15	5 47	8	8 15						
5	Tu	217		12 5 46	4 57	7 15	8 36	5 07	7 11	8 38	5 47	7	8 39						
6	W	218		12 5 40	4 58	7 14	8 58	5 17	7 10	9 0	5 57	6	9 2						
7	Th	219		12 5 33	4 59	7 13	9 22	5 27	7 9	9 24	5 67	5	8 28						
8	Fr	220		12 5 26	5 07	7 11	9 46	5 37	7 8	9 51	5 77	4	9 56						
9	Sa	221		12 5 18	5 17	7 10	10 16	5 47	6 10	10 22	5 87	3	10 28						
10	S	222		12 5 9	5 27	7 9	10 52	5 57	5 10	10 58	5 97	1	11 5						
11	M	223		12 5 0	5 37	7 7	11 35	5 67	4 11	11 42	5 107	0	11 49						
12	Tu	224		12 4 50	5 47	6	morn	5 77	2	morn	5 116	59	morn						
13	W	225		12 4 40	5 57	4 0	26	3 87	1 0	33	5 126	58	0 40						
14	Th	226		12 4 29	5 67	3 1	25	5 97	0 1	32	5 136	56	1 39						
15	Fr	227		12 4 18	5 77	2 2	31	5 106	58	2 36	5 146	55	2 42						
16	Sa	228		12 4 6	5 87	0 3	40	5 116	57	3 44	5 146	54	3 49						
17	S	229		12 3 54	5 96	59	sets	5 126	56	sets	5 156	52	sets						
18	M	230		12 3 41	5 106	57	7 9	5 136	54	7 8	5 166	51	7 8						
19	Tu	231		12 3 28	5 116	56	7 34	5 146	53	7 34	5 176	50	7 35						
20	W	232		12 3 14	5 126	54	7 59	5 156	52	8 2	5 186	49	8 4						
21	Th	233		12 3 0	5 136	52	8 27	5 166	50	8 31	5 196	47	8 35						
22	Fr	234		12 2 45	5 156	51	9 0	5 176	48	9 5	5 206	46	9 10						
23	Sa	235		12 2 29	5 166	49	9 39	5 186	47	9 45	5 216	44	9 52						
24	S	236		12 2 14	5 176	48	10 27	5 196	45	10 34	5 226	43	10 41						
25	M	237		12 1 58	5 186	46	11 25	5 206	44	11 32	5 236	41	11 39						
26	Tu	238		12 1 41	5 196	45	morn	5 216	42	morn	5 236	40	morn						
27	W	239		12 1 24	5 206	43	0 31	5 226	41	0 37	5 246	38	0 44						
28	Th	240		12 1 7	5 216	41	1 41	5 236	39	1 47	5 256	37	1 53						
29	Fr	241		12 0 49	5 226	40	2 53	5 246	38	2 58	5 266	35	3 2						
30	Sa	242		12 0 31	5 236	38	4 4	5 256	36	4 7	5 279	34	4 10						
31	S	243		12 0 12	5 246	36	rises	5 266	34	rises	5 286	32	rises						

—It was at a party that some young ladies were discussing the relative benefits of the sparrows and the worms, when one of the fair ones appealed to young Fizzleton who had just joined them, and had not caught the drift of the conversation. “Which do you think

the worse, worms or sparrows?” What did the stupid brute do but innocently answer, “I don’t know; I never had sparrows.”

—Why should I be the happiest of all the vowels? Because it is the centre of bliss; while e is in hell, and all the others are in purgatory.

lights upon, and burns violently for a while; long enough to set clothes, wood, &c. on fire. Powder will not do this; it explodes violently, but with only a flash, and then it is all out—it has not lasted long enough to set anything on fire, unless very inflammable.

Under these circumstances we suggest the following rule for housewives: *Handle kerosene more carefully than you want the boys to handle gun powder—handle it just as if you thought it was going to explode any minute and fly over the room.*

Let your kerosene lamps be always stationary—never to be taken up, or carried about when lighted. To be able to do this, provide some good candles in candle sticks—keep them in a handy place, where they can be easily obtained, when any one wants to go into another room with a light. Then give your orders, that when a light is to be carried they must use the candle, and let the kerosene lamps alone. When you see the children stumbling as they often do, with a light in their hands, you will enjoy yourself enough better to pay for this little trouble, if you know it is a tallow candle they hold rather than a kerosene lamp.

Never let anybody go into a closet or clothes press with a light. We have often been called where somebody in trying to find some article of clothing, set fire to, and lost all they had and their house to boot.

If you have children, teach them not to play with fire, and not to take matches, and especially never to put one into their pockets or take one out doors. Make this lesson one of the most impressive of all you give them.

We do not want to dictate about your family government, but if you ever whip children, punish them for playing with fire, or carrying matches. You might about as well give them a revolver and cartridges, and send them out to play with them, as let them have a habit of handling matches.

Do not hang clothes on backs of chairs or clothes bars around a fire and then go off and leave them there. Do not, if you can avoid it, have a bed near a stove pipe, as the clothes may fall against it and burn it. Do not let a chamber carpet, come within three inches of a stove pipe passing through the floor. If you have a stick of wood in a stove, so long that you cannot shut the door, do not go off and leave it, until it is burned so you can close the stove. If you put a stick in and find you must take it out again, do not put it in the wood box, until you are sure there is no fire clinging to it.—Throw it out doors and pour water on it until the fire is out. If you go away visiting, see that the fire is all out in the stove, or the stove securely shut so no sparks or coal can get out. It would be well, if you think best to leave the draft or hearth open a little, to put some pie pans or a dripping pan in front, to keep any stray sparks from flying out upon the floor or carpet.

If your stove has a crack in the bottom, never go out and leave a fire in it, without leaving something under the crack that will catch any fire that may drop out. If any door of the stove will not stay shut, then never leave the house so long as there is any fire in the stove. If you cannot take this advice, but must go out, brace the door with a shovel or flat iron and cover it with pans; and if it be an end door, put a pan under it, so that no fire or spark can reach the floor if the door flies open.

If your stove is broken or unsafe, then please exercise your powers of persuasion with the head of the family to get you a new stove. One will have to be bought before a great while, any way. What use, then, to risk your house and your lives with the old one, all this year? Better change now, before mischief happens.

We write this book and send it out, on purpose to teach farmers this one lesson—DO NOT TAKE RISKS OF FIRE. As soon as you see a place where one may possibly happen, then at once provide against it. These old cracked, broken stoves, are unsafe. They may answer while you are doing

9th MONTH.

SEPTEMBER, 1879.

30 DAYS.

MOON'S PHASES					Boston			New York			Washington		
Third Quarter.....					D. H. M.			D. H. M.			D. H. M.		
New Moon.....					8 3 20 evening.			8 3 8 evening.			8 2 56 evening.		
First Quarter.....					16 1 13 morning.			16 1 1 morning.			16 0 49 morning.		
Full Moon.....					22 4 36 evening.			22 4 24 evening.			22 4 12 evening.		
Moon's Apogee at Washington.....6d. 11h. mo.					30 4 33 morning.			30 4 21 morning.			30 4 9 morning.		
Moon's Perigee at Washington.....18d. 8h. mo.					CALENDAR FOR			CALENDAR FOR			CALENDAR FOR		
					Boston, New England, New York State, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa and Oregon.			New York City, Philadelphia, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois.			Washington, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri and California.		
DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	DAY OF YEAR.	MOON'S PHASES.	Sun at noon - mark. Washington mean time.	CALENDAR FOR			CALENDAR FOR			CALENDAR FOR		
					Sun	Sun	Moon	Sun	Sun	Moon	Sun	Sun	Moon
					Rises	Sets	Rises	Rises	Sets	Rises	Rises	Sets	Rises
					H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	M	244		11 59 54	5 25 6 35	6 40	5 27 6 33	6 41	5 29 6 31	6 41	5 29 6 31	6 41	5 29 6 31
2	Tu	245		11 59 35	5 26 6 33	7 2	5 28 6 31	7 3	5 30 6 30	7 29	5 31 6 28	7 30	5 31 6 28
3	W	246		11 59 15	5 27 6 31	7 27	5 29 6 30	7 29	5 30 6 28	7 53	5 32 6 26	7 57	5 32 6 26
4	Th	247		11 58 56	5 28 6 30	7 49	5 30 6 26	8 22	5 31 6 26	8 22	5 33 6 25	8 28	5 33 6 25
5	Fr	248		11 58 36	5 29 6 28	8 17	5 32 6 25	8 56	5 33 6 23	9 2	5 34 6 21	9 43	5 34 6 21
6	Sa	249		11 58 16	5 30 6 26	8 50	5 33 6 23	9 36	5 34 6 21	10 23	5 35 6 20	10 31	5 35 6 20
7	S	250		11 57 56	5 31 6 24	9 29	5 35 6 20	11 18	5 36 6 18	morn	5 37 6 16	morn	5 37 6 16
8	M	251		11 57 25	5 33 6 23	10 16	5 37 6 16	0 19	5 38 6 15	1 25	5 39 6 13	1 29	5 39 6 13
9	Tu	252		11 57 15	5 34 6 21	11 11	5 39 6 14	2 29	5 40 6 13	2 33	5 41 6 11	2 37	5 41 6 11
10	W	253		11 56 54	5 35 6 19	morn	5 41 6 10	sets	5 42 6 8	6 2	5 43 6 6	6 4	5 43 6 6
11	Th	254		11 56 34	5 36 6 17	0 13	5 43 6 6	6 31	5 44 6 4	7 5	5 45 6 3	7 10	5 45 6 3
12	Fr	255		11 56 13	5 37 6 16	1 20	5 45 6 3	7 38	5 46 6 1	8 31	5 47 5 59	8 38	5 47 5 59
13	Sa	256		11 55 52	5 38 6 14	2 29	5 47 5 59	9 27	5 48 5 58	10 31	5 49 5 56	10 38	5 49 5 56
14	S	257		11 55 31	5 39 6 12	3 41	5 49 5 56	11 39	5 50 5 54	11 45	5 51 5 53	morn	5 51 5 53
15	M	258		11 55 10	7 40 6 10	sets	5 51 5 53	0 44	5 52 5 51	1 57	5 53 5 48	3 6	5 53 5 48
16	Tu	259		11 54 49	5 41 6 8	6 0	5 54 5 54	morn	5 55 5 45	rises	5 55 5 44	5 33	5 55 5 44
17	W	260		11 54 24	5 42 6 7	6 29	5 56 5 44	5 28	5 57 5 42	5 31	5 58 5 36	5 26	5 58 5 36
18	Th	261		11 54 6	5 43 6 5	7 0	5 58 5 40	5 1	5 59 5 39	5 24	5 60 5 38	5 18	5 59 5 39
19	Fr	262		11 53 45	5 44 6 3	7 38	5 60 5 38	5 18	5 61 5 37	5 26	5 62 5 36	5 20	5 61 5 37
20	Sa	263		11 53 24	5 45 6 1	8 24	5 62 5 36	5 20	5 63 5 35	5 24	5 64 5 34	5 18	5 63 5 35
21	S	264		11 53 3	5 46 6 0	9 20	5 64 5 34	5 18	5 65 5 33	5 22	5 66 5 32	5 16	5 65 5 33
22	M	265		11 52 42	5 47 5 58	10 24	5 66 5 32	5 16	5 67 5 31	5 20	5 68 5 30	5 14	5 67 5 31
23	Tu	266		11 52 21	5 49 5 56	11 33	5 68 5 30	5 14	5 69 5 29	5 18	5 70 5 28	5 12	5 69 5 29
24	W	267		11 52 1	5 50 5 54	morn	5 70 5 28	5 12	5 71 5 27	5 16	5 72 5 26	5 10	5 71 5 27
25	Th	268		11 51 40	5 51 5 53	0 44	5 72 5 26	5 10	5 73 5 25	5 14	5 74 5 24	5 8	5 73 5 25
26	Fr	269		11 51 20	5 52 5 51	1 53	5 74 5 24	5 8	5 75 5 23	5 12	5 76 5 22	5 2	5 75 5 23
27	Sa	270		11 50 59	5 53 5 49	3 1	5 76 5 22	5 6	5 77 5 21	5 10	5 78 5 20	5 56	5 77 5 21
28	S	271		11 50 39	5 54 5 47	4 6	5 78 5 20	5 4	5 79 5 19	5 8	5 80 5 18	5 50	5 79 5 19
29	M	272		11 50 19	5 55 5 45	rises	5 80 5 18	5 2	5 81 5 17	5 6	5 82 5 16	5 44	5 81 5 17
30	Tu	273		11 50 0	5 56 5 44	5 28	5 82 5 16	5 31	5 83 5 15	5 4	5 84 5 14	5 38	5 83 5 15

—Why is the whale who swallowed Jonah like a retired milkman? Because he got a profit (prophet) out of the water.

—“I shall die happy,” said the expiring husband to his wife, who was weeping most dutifully by the bed side, “if you will only promise not to marry that object of my increasing jealousy, your cousin John.” “Make yourself easy, love,” said the expectant widow, “I am engaged to his brother.”

—“Where can I get good, cheap, plain board?” asked the traveler. And the boy sent him to the planing mill.

—They say when Bismarck greeted Grant he smiled one of those Fatherland grins, held out his hand and exclaimed: “Vegates, Sheneral, I vas overcome mit gladness by myself to see you; sit mit yourself down—Adolph, two beers, right away, quivck, so helup you gracious!”

your work and standing right over them, so as to put out any fire they start; but you do not want to live every hour of your life, in that nervous way.—You want to go and see your neighbors of any afternoon—or want to go to church, and you want to leave a little fire to be ready when you get home. Then get a stove that will keep the fire safely, so that you may have a home to come back to. We have paid for hundreds and hundreds of dwellings, burned while the family were away, the fire starting from the stove.

Perhaps the man of the house, will think there is no danger from the old stove, and will insist that you are nervous, and over-fearful. We will tell you how to convince him that your fears are well grounded. Take him into the kitchen, if it be a kitchen stove, and show him the little black spots around the stove, where the coals and sparks have fallen, and you had to run and pick them up or put water on them. Suppose one of these had fallen when you were not there, what would have been the result? Ask him to show you how to fix the confounded old stove, so you can go visiting, and leave it safely for a few hours. Give him the pans and other things you have to use, and let him dress it up. And when he is done, get his candid opinion as to such a fire trap, and such a rigging around it.

As you are around the house far more than the men folk, it seems easiest for you to keep watch of the stove pipes, and to provide for their security. If the nails get loose that the wire is fastened to, or the pipe shows an inclination to come apart, you should not rest until all is thoroughly secured. See to it that clothes are not hung near a pipe, and that all the arrangements for lights in rooms are safe. Look at your children going to bed, that they have no lights burning, and in every way keep a thorough oversight of all the fires in the house. Especially have complete arrangements about the matches. Study upon this thoroughly, until you get the depositary for the matches, where neither children nor mice can get to them, and where the grown people cannot scatter or drop them. ABOVE ALL, TEACH YOUR CHILDREN TO BRING YOU EVERY MATCH THEY FIND, AS SOON AS THEY WOULD A NEEDLE OR A SPOON.

It is your duty to see to the lamp filling. Let this include the lantern for the barn. If the men insist upon burning kerosene in the lantern, then take its trimming and filling into your special charge. Have the wick so it fills the wick tube full. Keep the lamp well filled, so that gas cannot accumulate in the body of the lamp. Have it thoroughly cleaned every day, so as to be as safe as such a dangerous thing can be made.

One thing more we ask of you. It may be a sacrifice on your part, and cause you a great deal of annoyance. But the necessity is great. If the husband or any one of the boys, or the hired man insist upon smoking, do not drive them to the barn to do it. Give them a place in the kitchen, or at farthest in the woodshed where they can be a little more comfortable, than they will be in the barn. Ask them to sit down there, and smoke their fill, and not go to the barn until they get through. If you cannot persuade them to stop smoking entirely, then do the next best thing, entice them to do it where it will be least likely to do harm.

A Letter from an Adjuster.

April 16th, 1876.

Agricultural Insurance Company—Gentlemen:—I hand you herewith proof of loss on tenant house. The house had been occupied by two families, and in order to set up a stove in the wood-shed, they had cut holes through the partition and the chimney, and run the pipe through them. When this family moved out, the pipe was taken down, and the hole in the chimney left open. The owner of the house said if he had lived there, his wife

would have had the hole bricked up—but his tenant was an easy going fellow, and did not mind about such things. So some fire fell out of the hole, and burned the dwelling. Yours truly.

***Adjuster.

—It was twelve o'clock at night when Mr. Berger, of Macon, Ga., discovered a colored preacher in his stable untying a horse, and the preacher only observed: "Jess what I said all de time, Mistah Berger, your horse is bay, shure enuff, and dat 'spute between me an' brudder Jackson is settled."

10th MONTH.

OCTOBER, 1879.

31 DAYS.

MOON'S PHASES				Boston			New York			Washington			
Third Quarter.....				D. H. M.			D. H. M.			D. H. M.			
New Moon.....				8 8 59 morning.			8 8 47 morning.			8 8 35 morning.			
First Quarter.....				15 10 25 morning.			15 10 13 morning.			15 10 1 morning.			
Full Moon.....				22 1 35 morning.			22 1 23 morning.			22 1 11 morning.			
Moon's Apogee at Washington... 4d. 4h. mo.				29 9 25 evening.			29 9 13 evening.			29 9 1 evening.			
Moon's Perigee... 10d. 0h. noon.				Moon's Apogee... 31d. 8h. eve.			CALENDAR FOR			CALENDAR FOR			
				Boston, New England, New York State, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa and Oregon.			New York City, Philadelphia, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois.			Washington, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri and California.			
DAY OF MONTH,	DAY OF WEEK.	DAY OF YEAR.	MOON'S PHASES.	Sun at noon— mark. Washing- ton mean time.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Rises	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Rises	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Rises
H. M. P.				H. M. P.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	W	274		11 49 40	5 57	5 42	5 52	5 57	5 43	5 56	5 56	5 43	6 0
2	Th	275		11 49 21	5 58	5 40	6 19	5 58	5 41	6 24	5 57	5 42	6 29
3	Fr	276		11 49 3	6 00	5 39	6 51	5 59	5 39	6 56	5 58	5 40	7 2
4	Sa	277		11 48 44	6 01	5 37	7 28	6 0	5 38	7 34	5 59	5 39	7 41
5	S	278		11 48 26	6 2	5 35	8 11	6 1	5 36	8 18	6 0	5 37	8 25
6	M	279		11 48 8	6 3	5 33	9 2	6 2	5 34	9 9	6 1	5 35	9 16
7	Tu	280		11 47 51	6 4	5 32	10 0	6 3	5 33	10 6	6 2	5 34	10 15
8	W	281		11 47 34	6 5	5 30	11 3	6 4	5 31	11 9	6 3	5 33	11 14
9	Th	282		11 47 18	6 6	5 28	morn	6 5	5 30	morn	6 4	5 31	morn
10	Fr	283		11 47 2	6 7	5 27	0 9	6 6	5 28	0 14	6 5	5 29	0 18
11	Sa	284		11 46 47	6 8	5 25	1 18	6 7	5 26	1 22	6 6	5 28	1 25
12	S	285		11 46 32	6 9	5 24	2 29	6 8	5 25	2 31	6 7	5 26	2 33
13	M	286		11 46 17	6 11	5 22	3 42	6 9	5 23	3 43	6 8	5 25	3 43
14	Tu	287		11 46 4	6 12	5 20	4 58	6 10	5 22	4 57	6 9	5 23	4 56
15	W	288		11 45 50	6 13	5 19	sets	6 12	5 20	sets	6 10	5 22	sets
16	Th	289		11 45 38	6 14	5 17	5 33	6 13	5 19	5 38	6 11	5 21	5 43
17	Fr	290		11 45 25	6 16	5 15	6 17	6 14	5 17	6 24	6 12	5 19	6 30
18	Sa	291		11 45 14	6 17	5 14	7 11	6 15	5 16	7 19	6 13	5 18	7 25
19	S	292		11 45 3	6 18	5 12	8 14	6 16	5 14	8 21	6 14	5 16	8 28
20	M	293		11 44 52	6 19	5 11	9 24	6 17	5 13	9 30	6 15	5 15	9 37
21	Tu	294		11 44 43	6 20	5 9	10 35	6 18	5 11	10 40	6 16	5 14	10 46
22	W	295		11 44 34	6 21	5 8	11 46	6 19	5 10	11 50	6 17	5 12	11 54
23	Th	296		11 44 25	6 23	5 6	morn	6 20	5 9	morn	6 18	5 11	morn
24	Fr	297		11 44 18	6 24	5 5	0 53	6 21	5 7	0 56	6 19	5 10	0 59
25	Sa	298		11 44 10	6 25	5 3	1 59	6 23	5 6	2 0	6 20	5 8	2 2
26	S	299		11 44 4	6 26	5 2	3 2	6 24	5 4	3 3	6 21	5 7	3 3
27	M	300		11 43 58	6 28	5 0	4 5	6 25	5 3	4 4	6 22	5 6	4 3
28	Tu	301		11 43 54	6 29	4 59	5 7	6 26	5 2	5 5	6 23	5 5	5 2
29	W	302		11 43 49	6 30	4 58	rises	6 27	5 0	rises	6 24	5 3	rises
30	Th	303		11 43 46	6 31	4 56	4 52	6 28	4 59	4 58	6 25	5 2	5 3
31	Fr	304		11 43 43	6 33	4 55	5 27	6 30	4 58	5 34	6 26	5 1	5 40

—Says Kate to her new husband : “John, what rock does true love build upon?” Quoth John, and grinned from ear to ear, “The rock of yonder cradle, dear.”

“You’re always off at nights, Leander,” said Mrs. Spipkins reproachfully, the other even-

ing. “Yes, dear,” replied Spipkins, “You’ll remember even when I first proposed, you considered me a pretty good off-ar.”

—“Sambo, why am dat nigger down de hole of de boat like a chicken in de egg?” “I give um up.” “Cause he couldn’t git out if it wasn’t for de hatch.”

Of course this man knows that a pipe cannot set a barn on fire! but when he turns round and sees the fire, after feeding his horses,



he will be ready to swear he had not smoked in a week—and if he had, "tobacco can't fire hay, you know!"

BARNs AND THEIR DANGER.

The fact that no fires are built or needed in barns, ought to keep them exempt from burning, and they would be, if proper care was taken by those persons who enter them. But the truth is, that barns burn a great deal more frequently than dwellings.

A great many persons do not realize how dangerous it is, to have a spark of fire around or in their barns. Being filled with very combustible articles, hay, straw, chaff, cobwebs, &c., the smallest fire finds fuel at hand, and if it once gets started, there are no means to check it.

With such a condition of things always present, one would expect farmers to exercise a great deal of caution in the matter. Some such care, for instance, as is taken in a powder magazine; for the difference is trifling in the matter of danger, between powder and the contents of barns. The powder will explode, which the hay and straw will not do; but the hay and straw will ignite with less fire than powder, and when once ignited, they can seldom be extinguished. So a fire in a barn, if not so terrific as one in a magazine, may be as destructive in its results.

Now, when men propose to enter a place where powder is stored in a large quantity, they never take any fire with them. They do not smoke, nor carry lanterns, they put away all matches. They even put cloth slippers upon their feet, so that no chance nail in the heels of their boots, can strike fire on the floor.

Did you ever imagine that it could be possible, for a man to become so familiar with the danger of powder, by being constantly employed in such a building, that he would get careless after a while? Do you think that a sane man could be found in the whole world, who would at last pay no attention to the regulations laid down for his safety—for instance, would deliberately light a pipe and walk into a magazine with it in his mouth—or that he would put a few matches into his pocket loosely, so that in case the pipe went out in the magazine, he could scratch them in there, and light it again? And if it was necessary for him to go there after dark, do you think that he would take a kerosene lantern, itself likely to explode any instant, and carry it swinging by his side, liable to drop from his hand, or to hit some object

11th MONTH.

NOVEMBER, 1879.

30 DAYS.

MOON'S PHASES.				Boston				New York				Washington								
Third Quarter.....				7 1 11 morning.				7 0 59 morning.				7 0 47 morning.								
New Moon.....				13 7 55 evening.				13 7 43 evening.				13 7 31 evening.								
First Quarter.....				20 2 5 evening.				20 1 53 evening.				20 1 41 evening.								
Full Moon.....				28 4 13 evening.				28 4 1 evening.				28 3 49 evening.								
Moon's Perigee at Washington.....13d. 11h. eve.				CALENDAR FOR				CALENDAR FOR				CALENDAR FOR								
Moon's Apogee at Washington.....27d. 3h. eve.				Boston, New England, New York State, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa and Oregon.				New York City, Philadelphia, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois.				Washington, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri and California.								
DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	DAY OF YEAR.	MOON'S PHASES.	Sun at noon—mark. Washington mean time.	Sun		Moon		Sun		Sun		Moon		Sun		Sun		Moon	
					Rises	Sets	Rises	Rises	Sets	Rises	Rises	Sets	Rises	Sets	Rises	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.		
1	Sa	305		11 43 42	6 34	4 54	6 10	6 31	4 57	6 16	6 28	5 0	6 22							
2	S	306		11 43 41	6 35	4 52	6 57	6 32	4 56	7 4	6 29	4 59	7 11							
3	M	307		11 43 40	6 36	4 51	7 47	6 33	4 54	7 59	6 30	4 58	8 6							
4	Tu	308		11 43 41	6 37	4 50	8 53	6 34	4 53	8 58	6 31	4 57	9 4							
5	W	309		11 43 43	6 39	4 49	9 56	6 35	4 52	10 1	6 32	4 55	10 6							
6	Th	310		11 43 45	6 40	4 48	11 2	6 37	4 51	11 6	6 33	4 53	11 10							
7	Fr	311		11 43 48	6 41	4 46	morn	6 38	4 50	morn	6 34	4 52	morn							
8	Sa	312		11 43 52	6 43	4 45	0 10	6 39	4 49	0 12	6 35	4 52	0 16							
9	S	313		11 43 57	6 44	4 44	1 19	6 40	4 48	1 20	6 36	4 51	1 22							
10	M	314		11 44 3	6 45	4 43	2 31	6 41	4 47	2 31	6 37	4 50	2 32							
11	Tu	315		11 44 9	6 46	4 42	3 46	6 43	4 46	3 44	6 39	4 50	3 43							
12	W	316		11 44 17	6 48	4 41	5 4	6 47	4 45	5 1	6 40	4 49	4 54							
13	Th	317		11 44 25	6 50	4 40	sets	6 45	4 44	sets	6 41	4 48	sets							
14	Fr	318		11 44 35	6 51	4 39	4 55	6 46	4 43	5 1	6 42	4 47	5 8							
15	Sa	319		11 44 45	6 53	4 38	5 56	6 47	4 42	6 3	6 43	4 47	6 10							
16	S	320		11 44 55	6 54	4 37	7 4	6 48	4 41	7 12	6 44	4 46	7 19							
17	M	521		11 45 7	6 55	4 37	8 19	6 50	4 41	8 25	6 45	4 45	8 31							
18	Tu	322		11 45 20	6 56	4 35	9 33	6 51	4 40	9 37	6 47	4 44	9 41							
19	W	323		11 45 33	6 57	4 34	10 44	6 52	4 39	10 46	6 48	4 44	10 50							
20	Th	324		11 45 47	6 58	4 34	11 51	6 53	4 39	11 53	6 49	4 43	11 55							
21	Fr	325		11 46 27	0 4	33	morn	6 54	4 38	morn	6 50	4 43	morn							
22	Sa	326		11 46 18	7 1	4 32	0 56	6 55	4 37	0 56	6 51	4 42	0 57							
23	S	327		11 46 34	7 2	4 32	1 58	6 56	4 37	1 57	6 52	4 41	1 57							
24	M	328		11 46 52	7 3	4 31	3 0	6 58	4 36	2 58	6 53	4 41	2 56							
25	Tu	329		11 47 10	7 5	4 30	4 1	6 59	4 36	3 59	6 54	4 41	3 55							
26	W	330		11 47 29	7 6	4 30	5 3	7 0	4 35	4 59	6 55	4 40	4 55							
27	Th	331		11 47 48	7 7	4 30	6 4	7 1	4 25	5 59	6 56	4 40	5 50							
28	Fr	332		11 48 8	7 8	4 29	rises	7 2	4 34	rises	6 57	4 39	rises							
29	Sa	333		11 48 29	7 9	4 29	4 54	7 3	4 34	5 1	6 58	4 39	5 8							
30	S	334		11 48 51	7 10	4 29	5 47	7 4	4 34	5 54	6 59	4 39	6 1							

—An erring husband, who had exhausted all explanations for late hours, and had no apology ready, recently slipped into the house about 1 o'clock very softly, denuded himself gently, and began rocking the cradle by the bed-side, as if he had been awakened out of a sound sleep by the infantile cries. He had rocked away for five minutes, when Mary Jane, who had silently observed the whole

manœuvre, said, "come to bed, you fool, you! the baby ain't there."

—"I see very little of you" said an old gentleman at a fashionable ball to a young lady whom he had not met for a long time before.

"I know it," was the artless reply; "but mother wouldn't allow me to wear a very low-neck dress to-night, the weather is so cold."

he did not see; and if the light smoked a little, do you suppose he would jerk it out of the lantern and trim the wick, while grains of powder littered the floor beneath him? Or if he wanted to put the light down for a little while, does any one believe, that he would find a pile of powder somewhere, that he could set the lantern on; or that he would hang it under some, piled up on a loose scaffold overhead? We do not believe there is such a man in the world. But if there is, he was educated up to this condition of recklessness, by noticing how some farmers act, when they are around their buildings, filled with inflammable stuff and litter. In these, as in the other case, a spark will become a flash of flame, and the flame will rush along the floors, up the mows, along under the scaffolding, almost with the rapidity of a flying bird. The building will fill with suffocating smoke, and if a person is caught with the fire between him and the door, he saves himself, if at all, only by rushing through the flames. If animals are in the barn, they will hardly be removed, and if they are driven out of the building the roar, and smoke, and, fire will frighten them back into their stables—the only refuge from danger they have ever known—to perish in the flames.

Yet there are plenty of farmers, who will deliberately walk into their barns—will allow their hired help and children to do the same, with pipes in their mouths, matches loose in their pockets, and kerosene lanterns swinging in their hands. They will take the lights out of their lanterns, while standing on the litter-covered floor—scratch their matches on the side of the barn, and light their pipes on the mows. Familiarity with the danger has seemed to blind them to its presence, and they take chances that it would not seem possible for men to assume.

Let us explain these dangers more fully:

If smoking is allowed in barns, there are two sources of danger. One is, that the fire may drop from the pipe or cigar, or these be dropped from the mouth. The danger is so patent, that we need not stop to discuss it. It is enough to say, that an animal or tool, may knock the pipe or cigar out of the mouth, or the jar of jumping from a mow, or even stooping over, may scatter fire that is carried so loosely as it must be in the pipe. This can easily happen without being observed, and the fire be left to work its evil.

But this is not the principal danger arising from smoking in barns. Every smoker must carry matches, if he expects to indulge his habit, and this constitutes a far greater peril. The vest pocket is the place the matches are generally carried in, and they are left loose in the pocket at that. Then when the vest is unbuttoned while at work, the pocket flaps about, and the matches easily drop out. Or if the vest is buttoned, the motion of the body will often shove the matches out of a pocket. Then, in taking one from the pocket, there is also danger of shoving one out with the thumb and finger, while they grasp another, without its being noticed. Lastly, matches are very brittle, and will break when scratched to be lighted. The end that holds the phosphorus flies off into the litter on the floor. Hunting fails to find it, it being so small, and so it is left and forgotten.

Thus it will be seen there are various ways to get a little match down among the combustibles, if it is only carried into the barn. It does not make any difference how it is done, so the match be dropped. And being dropped, gentleman smoker, get ready for a huge bonfire of the barns. Perhaps it will not come to-day—perhaps not to-morrow—do not be impatient over the matter; you want to keep looking for it, just as you watch a slow match burning up to a charge of powder. The barn is ripe to burn; the litter is spread on the floor, and the match is nicely laid within it. It needs only one thing—that some person or some animal shall step on the match, or a mouse gnaw at it, and

“Behold how great a matter a little fire kindleth!”

Peter D. Carroll, Esq., a wealthy farmer near Penn Yan, N. Y., had a set of barns on his place, valued at over \$10,000. In the barn he had a valuable

12th MONTH.

DECEMBER, 1879.

31 DAYS.

MOON'S PHASES					Boston			New York			Washington		
Third Quarter.....					D. H. M.			D. H. M.			D. H. M.		
New Moon.....					6 2 39 evening.			6 2 47 evening.			6 2 35 evening.		
First Quarter.....					13 6 20 morning.			13 6 8 morning.			13 5 56 morning.		
Full Moon.....					20 6 31 morning.			20 6 19 morning.			20 6 7 morning.		
Moon's Perigee at Washington....					12d. 11h. mo.			28 11 19 morning.			28 11 7 morning.		
Moon's Apogee at Washington....					24d. 10h. eve.			CALENDAR FOR			CALENDAR FOR		
					Boston, New England, New York State, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa and Oregon.			New York City, Philadelphia, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois.			Washington, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri and California.		
DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	DAY OF YEAR.	MOON'S PHASES.	Sun at noon-mark, Washington mean time.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Rises	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Rises	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Rises
				H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
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2	Tu	336		11 49 36	7 11 4	28 7 49	7 6 4	33 7 54	7 1 4	38 7 59			
3	W	337		11 49 59	7 12 4	28 8 53	7 7 4	33 8 57	7 2 4	38 9 1			
4	Th	338		11 50 23	7 13 4	28 9 59	7 8 4	33 10 2	7 3 4	38 10 5			
5	Fr	339		11 50 48	7 14 4	28 11 5	7 9 4	33 11 7	7 4 4	38 11 9			
6	Sa	340		11 51 13	7 15 4	27 morn	7 10 4	33 morn	7 5 4	38 morn			
7	S	341		11 51 39	7 16 4	27 0 14	7 11 4	33 0 14	7 6 4	38 0 14			
8	M	342		11 52 6	7 17 4	27 1 24	7 12 4	33 1 23	7 7 4	38 1 22			
9	Tu	343		11 52 32	7 18 4	27 2 38	7 13 4	33 2 36	7 7 4	38 2 33			
10	W	344		11 53 0	7 19 4	27 3 55	7 14 4	33 3 51	7 8 4	38 3 48			
11	Th	345		11 53 27	7 20 4	27 5 14	7 14 4	33 5 9	7 9 4	38 5 4			
12	Fr	346		11 53 56	7 20 4	28 sets	7 15 3	33 sets	7 10 4	38 sets			
13	Sa	347		11 54 24	7 21 4	28 4 39	7 16 4	33 4 45	7 10 4	38 4 53			
14	S	348		11 54 53	7 22 4	28 5 53	7 17 4	33 5 58	7 11 4	38 6 5			
15	M	349		11 55 22	7 23 4	28 7 9	7 17 4	34 7 14	7 12 4	39 7 20			
16	Tu	350		11 55 51	7 24 4	29 8 24	7 18 4	34 8 28	7 13 4	39 8 32			
17	W	351		11 56 21	7 24 4	29 9 36	7 19 4	34 9 38	7 13 4	40 9 41			
18	Th	352		11 56 50	7 25 4	29 10 43	7 19 4	35 10 41	7 14 4	40 10 45			
19	Fr	353		11 57 20	7 25 4	30 11 48	7 20 4	35 11 47	7 14 4	40 11 48			
20	Sa	354		11 57 50	7 26 4	30 morn	7 20 4	35 morn	7 15 4	41 morn			
21	S	355		11 58 20	7 26 4	30 0 51	7 21 4	36 0 49	7 15 4	41 0 48			
22	M	356		11 58 50	7 27 4	31 1 53	7 21 4	36 1 50	7 16 4	42 1 47			
23	Tu	357		11 59 20	7 27 4	32 2 55	7 22 4	37 2 51	7 16 4	42 2 48			
24	W	358		11 59 50	7 28 4	32 3 56	7 22 4	38 3 51	7 17 4	43 3 47			
25	Th	359		12 0 20	7 28 4	33 4 56	7 23 4	38 4 51	7 17 4	44 4 45			
26	Fr	360		12 0 49	7 29 4	33 5 53	7 23 4	39 5 47	7 18 4	44 5 41			
27	Sa	361		12 1 19	7 29 4	34 rises	7 23 4	39 rises	7 18 4	45 rises			
28	S	362		12 1 48	7 29 4	35 4 39	7 24 4	40 4 45	7 18 4	46 4 51			
29	M	363		12 2 18	7 29 4	36 5 41	7 24 4	41 5 46	7 19 4	46 5 52			
30	Tu	364		12 2 47	7 30 4	36 6 46	7 24 4	42 6 50	7 19 4	47 6 54			
31	W	365		12 3 15	7 30 4	37 7 51	7 24 4	43 7 55	7 19 4	48 7 58			

—What is the difference between the death of a barber and a sculptor? One curls up and dyes; the other makes faces and busts.

—What is the difference between a church organist and the influenza? One stops the nose, and the other knows the stops.

—“Well, Sambo, what’s yer ‘up ‘to, now-a-days?” “Oh, I is the carp’ner and finer.” “He! I guess yer is. What department do yer perform?” “What department? Why, I does the circ’lar work.” “What’s dat?” “Why, I turns de grindstone.”

horse, worth \$500 or over. On the afternoon of Aug. 24th, 1875, while Mr. Carroll was in the fields near by, and shortly after the horse had been heard impatiently pawing, smoke was seen issuing from the window in the box stall where this horse was kept. On reaching the barn, it was discovered that the litter under the horse was on fire. Of course the barns burned down, the horse perished in the flames, and Mr. C. lost over \$12,000. How could this fire have started? The time of day—the impossibility of any one having been in the barn—the place where the fire began—all go to show there was but one way—the horse while pawing had struck a match lying in the straw under him, and this burned the barn.

Gentlemen, if you will persist in smoking in your barns—or if your hired men or boys will do it, let us suggest an arrangement whereby you can avoid some of the dangers incident to the habit. As we have already said, men who work in powder magazines, take precautions against a fire—why then should you not? So call your boys all together and adopt this plan.

First. Have all the pockets examined, to see if there is any matches in them; if any are found, they should be taken out at once, and a law be published that no person who does chores in the barn shall ever put another match in his pocket loose. Then send out to the barn and have a large space on the barn floor swept clean of straw, chaff and litter. There should be at least six square feet cleaned for each person who is going to join the ring. Have some chairs, stools or boxes, set in the centre of the cleared space, and march the party in duly equipped with their pipes, but with these unloaded. Carry in just enough tobacco in a large tin pan, and let each one fill his pipe just two-thirds full. (If more than this is used, it will be likely to swell out over the bowl when lighted, and be scattered.) Have the doors shut, so no wind can whisk around. Then let each man have a match, out of a match safe held over the pan, let him fill his pipe and put it in his mouth, scratch the match carefully in the pan so if it breaks it will not fly out, hold his head over and light his pipe. Have the match left in the pan, or plunged into a dish of water near by. Then command that every jolly smoker sit still while he smokes; or, if he arises, "Shoot him on the spot." Any sensible jury would call it justifiable homicide to shoot a man wandering around a barn while smoking. Then let them all smoke their fill. When done, let every pipe be placed in the pan without having the ashes emptied, and let this be carried far away from the barn at once. Then let the party go about their work as usual.

We do not say this will make smoking in your barns a safe amusement, but it will be a great improvement in that direction, over the course now usually adopted. Do not think that this is being over-careful; it does not begin with the care taken in powder magazines, and as we have before hinted a spark in either case will make an unpleasant fire.

Some people may object to our plan, that the pleasure derived from smoking will not pay for all this trouble and care. We admit that the plan is open to this objection, and we do not see any way to answer it or avoid it. We cannot advise you to relax the rules, and so have smoking made easy in barns. There is not a regulation in the whole plan that can be safely dispensed with, and if the above objection be a very serious one, then we can only advise the following rule:

No smoking shall be allowed in any barn, because there is too much danger for so little amusement.

We have elsewhere appealed to the women, asking them to make some arrangement in the house for such smoking as *must* be done. In view of all we have said in this article about the danger of fire, if smoking be allowed in the barns, we repeat the request here. You may not like to have the smell in the house—it may be very offensive to you; yet we feel the danger to the

barns is so great, if the men folk are sent out there to smoke, that we ask you to make a sacrifice of yourselves on the altar of prudence, *and make the men stay in the house to do their smoking*, as they do to eat and sleep.

These three children made a bon-fire in the lot by the barn. The wind blew the fire to the stack, and burned the barn. They did not see it, until their older sister ran and told them.



You see how scared she was. If they had given the match they found to their mother, they would not have lost their barn.

The work of farmers requires that they go to their barns after dark. It is therefore an important question, what form of light they will use. They need the safest, for the danger is great with the very best.

Kerosene is explosive. It is transformed into gas if it gets heated much, and if this accumulates in the lamp it is liable to burst, and scatter burning kerosene over adjacent objects.

We have drawn a comparison between barns and powder magazines in this article, to show how similar they are in dangerous qualities. We here repeat what we said elsewhere, about the similarity of dangerous properties existing in kerosene and gun powder. The kerosene is by far the most dangerous, for the reason that while it is not quite so explosive, still a gas arises from it, that will take fire at some distance from the oil itself. Furthermore, when it explodes, it scatters widely, and clings to whatever it touches, continuing to burn long enough to set wood on fire. Powder does not do this. This will explode with fearful power, but it goes out at once, and it must be in actual contact with an object, or very nearly so to set it on fire at all.

Now, if a farmer should light his kerosene lantern and go out to his stables to do his chores some night this winter, and find his hired man there ahead of him, using a candle for his light, which he had stuck into the bung hole of a keg of powder—this farmer would feel very indignant at the man, and probably discharge him. But the man's arrangement would be safer than the lantern the farmer carried after all. The keg of powder could not explode sooner than so much onion seed could, until the fire came in actual contact with it. But arising from the explosive kerosene is an explosive gas. It is far easier for this and the flame to meet, and cause an explosion, than it would be for the candle in the bung hole to fall through upon the powder.—The powder is solid and has no free gas to burn. The kerosene is filled with it, and this can go to meet the flame that burns above it. For this reason kerosene is not safe in lanterns, and it should be prohibited by farmers from

ever entering their barns. It is not a reliable article, under the most favorable circumstances, as the following recent fires abundantly prove :

In the evening of September 17th, 1877, Orlando Vandewalker, Esq., of Ganesvoort, Saratoga Co. N. Y., was husking corn with a few neighbors in his barn. He had a kerosene lantern in apparently good condition, hanging on a wire in front to give them light. Without any warning the lamp suddenly exploded, scattering the burning oil over them. No cause for the explosion could be given, as the lantern was still and no wind blowing. The barn with its contents burned down of course.

Ten days after this fire, September 27th, Eugene Downing, Esq., of Macomb, N. Y., was sitting with his father-in-law in his barn husking corn, with a tubular kerosene lantern hanging in front of them on a peg. A sudden puff or flash of light called their attention to the lantern, and on looking up, they saw the oil had run over, or blown out on the outside of the lamp, and was blazing in the bottom. Mr. Downing seized it at once with both hands around the fire and ran out of the door, supposing he carried it all out safely. But unfortunately a few drops of the oil, in a blazing condition, fell upon the floor, and in a few minutes the barn was on fire and burned down.

This case proves conclusively that tin tubes running up and down a kerosene lantern, do not take from it its explosive qualities.

If any of our readers are provided with lanterns for burning this article, we suggest to them that such lanterns can be easily and cheaply changed by any tinsmith, so as to burn oil. If you and your neighbors request it, any merchant will gladly keep and furnish you with a good quality of sperm oil. This will give nearly as good a light as kerosene—costs but a trifle for a year, and is safe. We urge all to discard kerosene in lanterns.

There should be convenient hooks or pins prepared in the barns, upon which the lantern can be hung. This should not be over litter or straw, not under a mow or scaffold, if it can be avoided. Great care should always be taken that no straws hang down near the lantern.

The recent depression in general business has rapidly developed a new risk for farmers' barns. So many thousands of men have been thrown out of employment in large towns and cities, that they have been obliged to go into the country to obtain food. Wandering from place to place, and having no money, they are glad to crawl into any barn they may come to, that will shelter them for a night.

Some of these men are desperate characters. Many others are honest, but in distressed circumstances. They are human beings needing sympathy and aid. But whatever they are, the farmer does not want them in his barns.—They are apt to smoke, and this danger is to be avoided in the interest of all parties. It has often occurred that a barn has burned at night, for which no cause could be assigned, until human bones would be discovered in the ashes. Then it became evident, that some poor fellow creature crawled into the barn for a night's shelter, and probably he lighted his pipe to solace his lonely hours, and perished in the flames his carelessness had produced.

In some localities, farmers have their patience severely tried by the large number of these persons who apply for food or shelter—and they have sometimes refused to aid them, driving them from their premises. In such event it frequently happens that a barn is fired the ensuing night, clearly indicating that he who applied for charity and had been refused, had sought revenge for his injured feelings.

It is a very important question, therefore, for a farmer to consider, what course he shall take to best secure himself against this alarming hazard.—Each one had best think the matter over at once, and decide what he will do in the future as the cases arise.

We offer the following suggestions:

First. Arrange to have every barn and outhouse locked, and kept so, as

This picture shows the danger of leaving a door of the stove not securely fastened. It fell



open and a coal dropped out. When the family get home, they will have a bad mess of it.

far as possible, day as well as night time. In this respect farmers as a rule, have been very careless. It is only within a few years perhaps, that the necessity has arisen for this degree of caution. But it has now arrived and needs prompt action.

It can be done, so as not to cause much trouble, after the arrangements are made. The windows of each barn should be fastened down, the underpinning made substantial, and all doors except one should be fastened on the inside. There should be a good strong lock to this door, placed low down, so the boys can unlock it if necessary, and keys enough should be obtained with the lock, so that each member of the family that will need to go into the barn can have one. We attach a good deal of importance to this matter of a number of keys for each lock. If you do not have them, so that each person who has business in the barn can have one, then the delay and vexation of running for a key, will make the whole system a nuisance, and it will be abandoned. But if each one is accommodated, there is then so little trouble, that all will fall readily into the regulation.

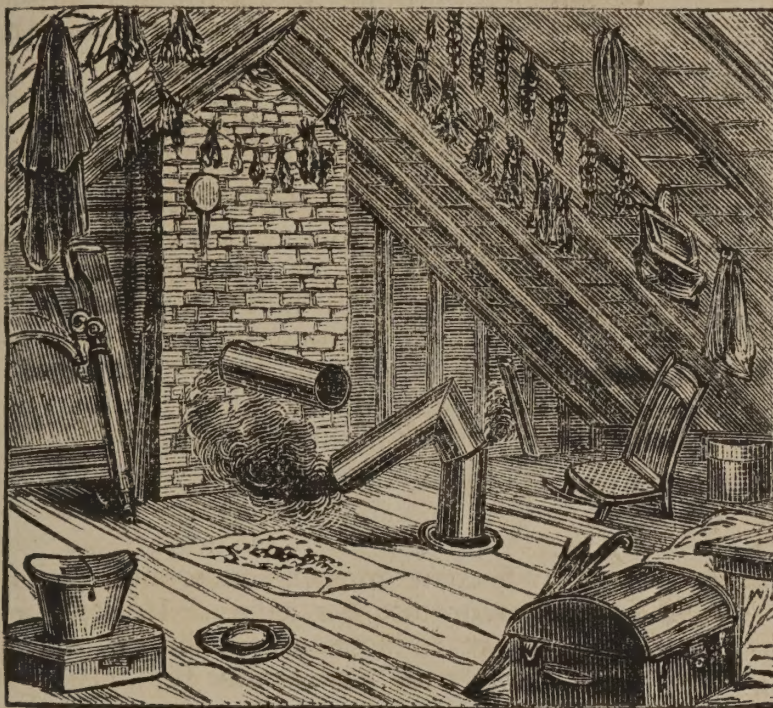
These keys can be carried in the pocket, so as to be always ready, and save all running after them because they have been forgotten. Each person when he leaves the barn, should turn and lock the door, just as much as a merchant or a mechanic locks his store or shop. It will easily develop into a habit, and then no one will think of the bother. This course will keep the wayfarers out of your barns generally, and we know of nothing else that will.

Our next proposition is, that each farmer provides some place on his premises where such persons can sleep, with tolerable comfort. It is a much better way, than to have them running through your barns, or making them angry by turning them off your premises. And while many of them are unworthy people, it is a sad truth that many others are worthy objects for your sympathy. It thus becomes a question of humanity, as well as your own interest. A room such as we suggest, will pay, by relieving you from solicitude about your buildings.

We have endeavored in this article, to call attention to the dangerous character of the contents of farm barns, and to some of the risks that these are invested with. The idea is prevalent, that there is but little danger of farm

property ever burning. How it became so universally believed is a mystery. We have not exaggerated the dangers in this article. On the contrary, we have left many sources of danger unmentioned. But we have said enough to convince any man who will look at the matter candidly, that it is difficult to exaggerate the danger of carelessness, in a barn filled with produce. The slightest degree of it should fill the owner with alarm; and not only in the matters we have discussed, but in all ways, he should practice constant vigilance, to avoid letting any fire come within reach of so combustible a mass of property.

This picture shows how stove pipes act in attics when they are not good and not well wired. It was poor economy to save wire in such a



place; but people will do so, and often lose their houses in consequence. The pipe down stairs was good and safely wired.

A GOOD INVESTMENT OF PENNIES.

Many farmers feel that money paid for insurance is thrown away if no fire occurs during the life of the policy. We want to show you that this is a mistake. Read what we say about it.

Money is paid out for various purposes. One object is as an investment, to have it increase and bring in its profits. For this purpose money is loaned, or spent for seed, or invested in trees, or in buying land, or implements to work the land, or stock to increase in value, or perhaps fertilizers to enrich the soil.

Another object is to obtain the necessities of life and maintain the family.

A third object is to procure pleasures that are not absolutely necessary on the one hand, nor, on the other, do they pay in kind—that is, as an investment, bring money in return. Every man who is intelligent enough to enjoy life, spends a certain portion of his income for this object. Thus, he may travel to see the world, or to visit friends—he may send his children to school—help support a church to stimulate his own moral faculties, and those of his family—he may ornament his farm with fine fences, his buildings with cornices or cupolas, his door yard with flowers, his parlor with pictures and carpet, his children with good clothing, or his own neck with a collar and neck-tie. Some go further than this, and ornament (?) and beautify (?) their mouths with pipes or cigars, their cheeks and teeth with quids of tobacco, or their breath with fumes of the whisky bottle. We may, or may not, approve

of all these things, but that does not alter the fact: All men desire and do spend a certain amount of money for objects that satisfy them, while they are neither necessary for existence, or capable of returning a profit in money again. The return is in some form of pleasure or satisfaction to the feelings, that for the time being, at least, makes the expenditure seem satisfactory.

Now, money invested in insurance even if no loss ever occurs, will pay splendidly in this way; we venture to say that for the amount it costs, it pays better than any other way by the relief from anxiety that it affords. Farmers do not have to pay over two or three cents a day for each thousand dollars of insurance. Can any one conceive of an investment of this small amount where it will yield more comfort for twenty-four hours, than to pay it to a company that will agree in return, to pay a thousand dollars in case of loss? If a fire occurs any time within the day it may sweep away the home that has cost the profits of many years' hard work. A very few cents each week invested in an insurance policy warrants a thousand dollars in case such an accident happens.

A man may be called from home, yet he knows that the trifle spent that day protects him from loss by fire, whether it is caused by the carelessness of his own family, the vengeance of his enemies, the maliciousness of vagrants, or the thunderbolt of heaven—for him this is literally a well spring of comfort and peace through the live-long day, and a constant solace through the lonely hours of the night. When the day and the night are gone, if he hears that no fire has occurred, shall he mourn the loss of his cent or two, and feel that he has thrown away his money or made a poor investment?

He may be at home to keep watch of his property; yet he knows there are accidents that will occur, which he cannot control. While he is in a field a spark from his chimney may catch in his roof, and before he can reach the house, the fire may become master there, and he, the former one, must stand aside, powerless to protect his rights. He may be in bed, and he knows that if he sleeps, his guard is ended, and his property lies exposed to all the chances of fire. Is there no pleasure for him under these circumstances, as a return for an expenditure of his one, two or three cents in a policy of insurance? Will he not go to his work with more confidence; will he not sleep a more quiet sleep on account of it? Could he put the money anywhere else that it would return so much good as it does here?

And if he wakes the next day, and walks forth into the morning refreshed and contented, and finds that his property all remains to him—that no fire has occurred, shall he then begrudge the penny or two that aided him to his sound sleep, and claim he never received any benefit from his insurance?

Every man gets the full worth of his money from day to day, and each day, when he insures his property—he does not get it in interest nor in dividends, but it comes in a feeling of relief from anxiety, that adds to his enjoyment of his property—it comes by creating a sense of security that no other investment can afford him. All this in case no fire occurs.

But how is it if a fire does occur, during some one of these days that he keeps up his insurance? What an investment his money then becomes! No gold or silver mine ever equalled it—no ships ever came from a venture so laden with profits. Each penny invested for that day, returns a thousand fold. Talk of cent per cent investments—what are they beside this? Talk of money at interest; what interest, what usury, what lottery, what game of chance, equals this strictly legitimate and perfectly moral investment?

One may search in vain through all the realms of business, to find a place that the same money can be so well invested. Each day it affords relief and peace, and when calamity comes, it saves the investor from destruction. Who would not be insured?

THE
AGRICULTURAL
Insurance Company,

(A STOCK COMPANY)

OF WATERTOWN, N. Y.

CHARTERED IN 1853.

INSURES NOTHING BUT
FARM PROPERTY
AND PRIVATE RESIDENCES.

It not only pays for all Losses by Fire, but for Damage
done by Lightn ng, whether Fire ensues or not.

It Pays for Live Stock Killed by Lightning anywhere on the Farm.

This Company has paid Losses, since its organization.

\$2,619,321.68.

Extract from Charter, Article 2 :

“This Company is organized for the purpose of insuring Farmers’ Dwellings, Private Residences, Barns and other out Buildings, with their Contents,” and is strictly confined to this class of Property.

AGRICULTURAL INSURANCE COMPANY'S

Calendar for 1879.

JANUARY.						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
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J. M. KING, Agent,
COLUMBUS, N. Y.